66 · medic

Young man with a future . . . what have you bought with the years that went before this day? What summit, gained with the interminable, irreplaceable hours is dear enough to merit the exchange?

The square of paper in your hand holds no clue . . . no whisper of the silken hood will tell you this.

Instead, the answer remains where it has always been . . . waiting, quiet as a jewel in the convolutions of your restless mind . . . or clamorous, now, with a sudden joyous affirmative.

This is yours to find, for no man foresees the hour he will become a physician. For some students the time was long ago . . . others will know the moment . . . marrow-deep . . . at some distant rendezvous with maturity.

When you find within yourself the skill, man-given, and the purpose, God-given, fused into an incomparable instrument of service for those who need you — and they are countless — then you will be a physician. Then you will hold that hard and implacable jewel — the knowledge that fulfillment belongs to him who is needed and can meet that need.

Then you will know the coin was worth the minting . . . the view was worth the climb.

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Robert A. Ersek
Editor

George G. Westerman
Editor

Frank M. Greene
Business Manager

'66 Medic

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE
OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

IN DEDICATION

To: Hugh D. Bennett, B.S., M.D.

Associate Dean

Professor of Medicine

Dr. Bennett's Message: An Association of Scholars.

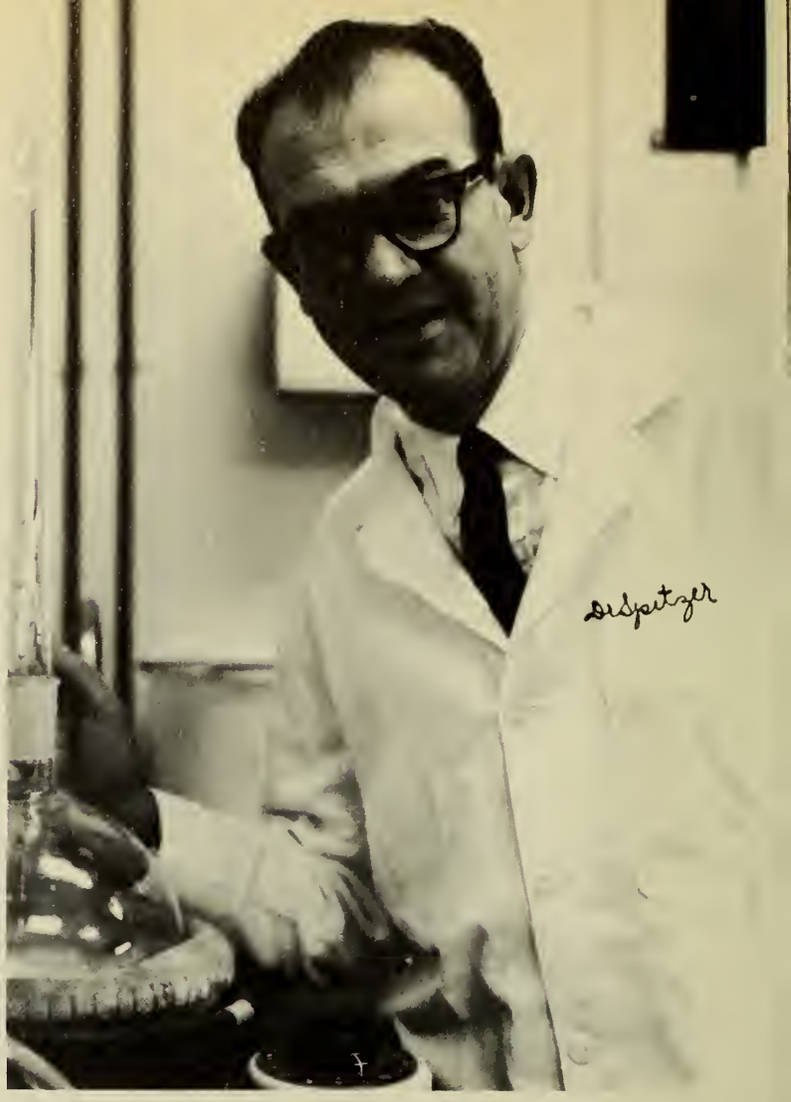
To the members of the graduating class I give my personal greetings and congratulations. You have successfully completed a difficult phase in the long process of education. This is truly a milestone as it represents the termination of your formal education, a period during which teachers sought to determine your academic needs and to design courses and instruction to fit these needs.

From this point forth you must determine your own needs and prepare accordingly. This is a great responsibility as failure to correctly gage these needs and to carry out the self imposed tasks derived therefrom can destroy all that you have accomplished. Your preceptors in the Internship and Residency years will aid in this educational transformation but fundamentally and increasingly the task will be yours.

I am pleased to welcome you into the great fraternity of physicians and to wish you every success.

I have been asked by the editors of your Yearbook to give a brief description of my philosophy of medical education. A portion of this philosophy is included in my greetings to your Class indicating that medical education is a continuing process, the responsibility for which lies with the individual. The remainder of my philosophy, I believe, can simply be stated by saying that I want to see medical education parallel the development of current scientific post-graduate education. This implies a certain base of required courses to be accomplished at the speed chosen by the individual, a variable length of medical education, and a maximal degree of freedom, with proper advice, towards the medical student choosing his own curriculum. This implies a partnership relationship between the teacher and student. In other words, an association of scholars, rather than a strict student-teacher relationship. It acknowledges that there are medical careers and not a medical career. Thus, the training of the individual would progress at variable speeds and in different lines. The graduate physicians would have certain basic knowledge, but the differences in knowledge between one graduate and another would be vast. The training attempts to match the variations between students with variations in the educational process.

John J. Spitzer, A.B., M.D.
Professor Physiology



IN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

To provide the finest quality of postgraduate education should be the primary goal of a medical college. This ideal is, in reality, quite difficult to achieve. Good instructors are a scarce commodity in any discipline, and the teaching of medicine is perhaps unrivaled in the difficulty of the subject matter. Furthermore, the qualified individual is constantly attracted by fascinating and time-consuming pursuits in research, patient care, and administration, which provide more renown and better remuneration. While teaching is considered in the highest regard philosophically, an instructor is usually evaluated by his administrative position, the size of his medical practice, or the extent of his publications. Unfortunately, even the most stimulating and qualified instructor is of little value to the medical student unless this sophist has considerable time to dedicate to teaching.

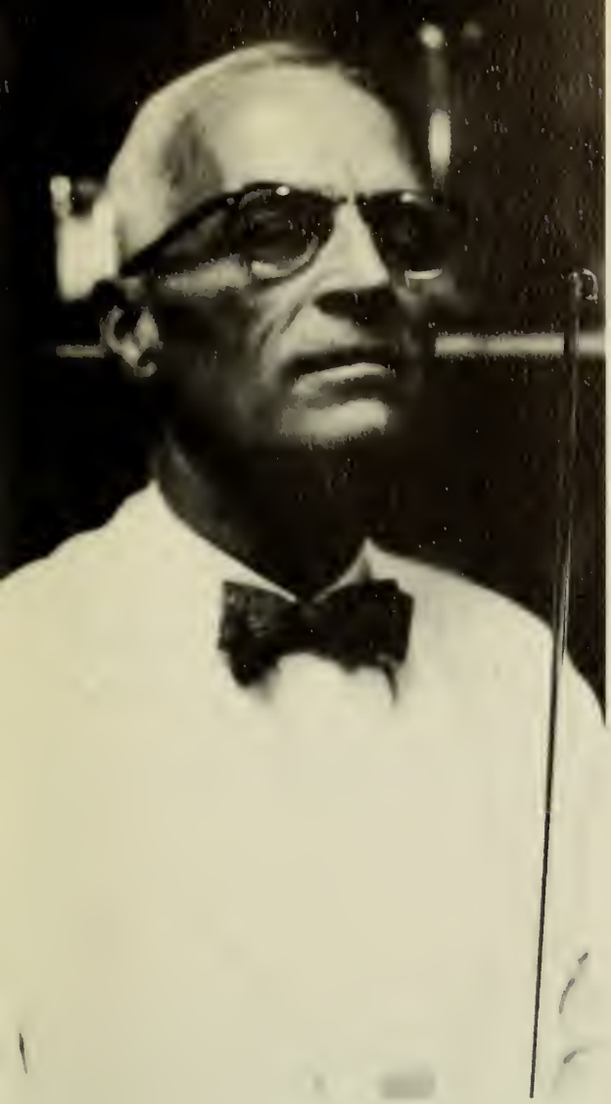
We would like to acknowledge the immeasurable contribution made by many of our teachers. Following a poll of our classmates, the 1966 Medic wishes to extol fifteen doctors for excellence in the art of teaching. These men have encouraged an academic environment like unto an association of scholars.

George G. Westerman

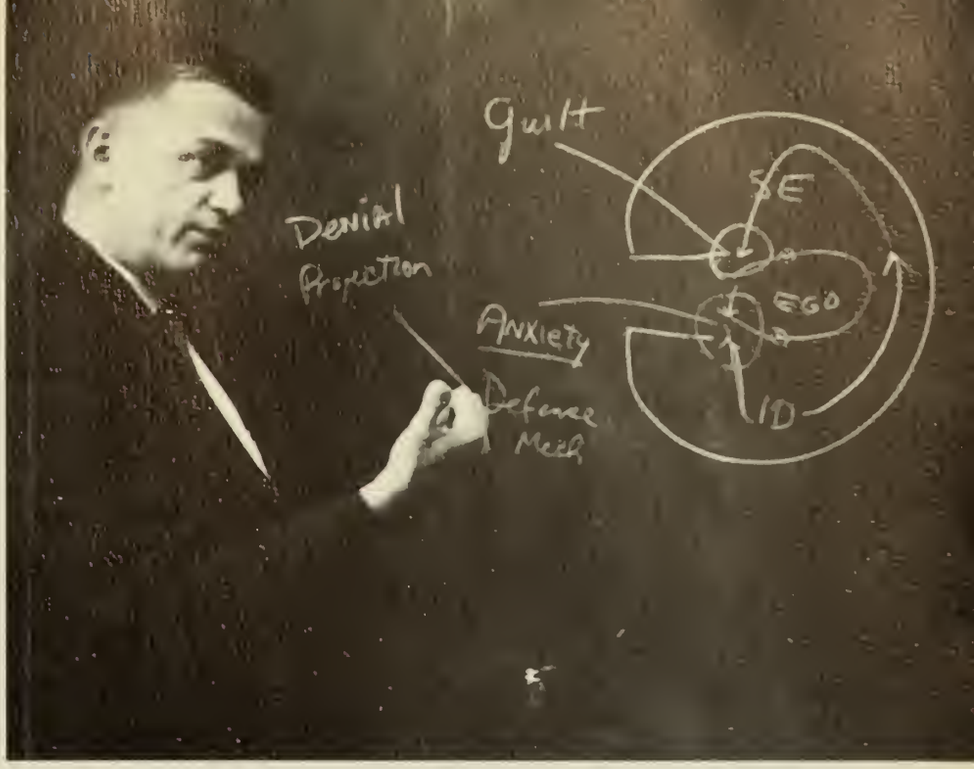
Sam Gould

Jewell L. Osterholm, M.D.
Senior Instructor, Surgery

Joseph R. DiPalma, B.S., M.D.
Professor & Chairman, Pharmacology



Joseph S. DeFrates, B.S., Ph.D.
Professor, Biological Chemistry



Franklin H. West, A.B., M.D.
Clinical Associate Professor, Psychiatry

Amedeo Bondi, Jr., B.S., M.S., Ph.D.
Professor & Chairman, Microbiology

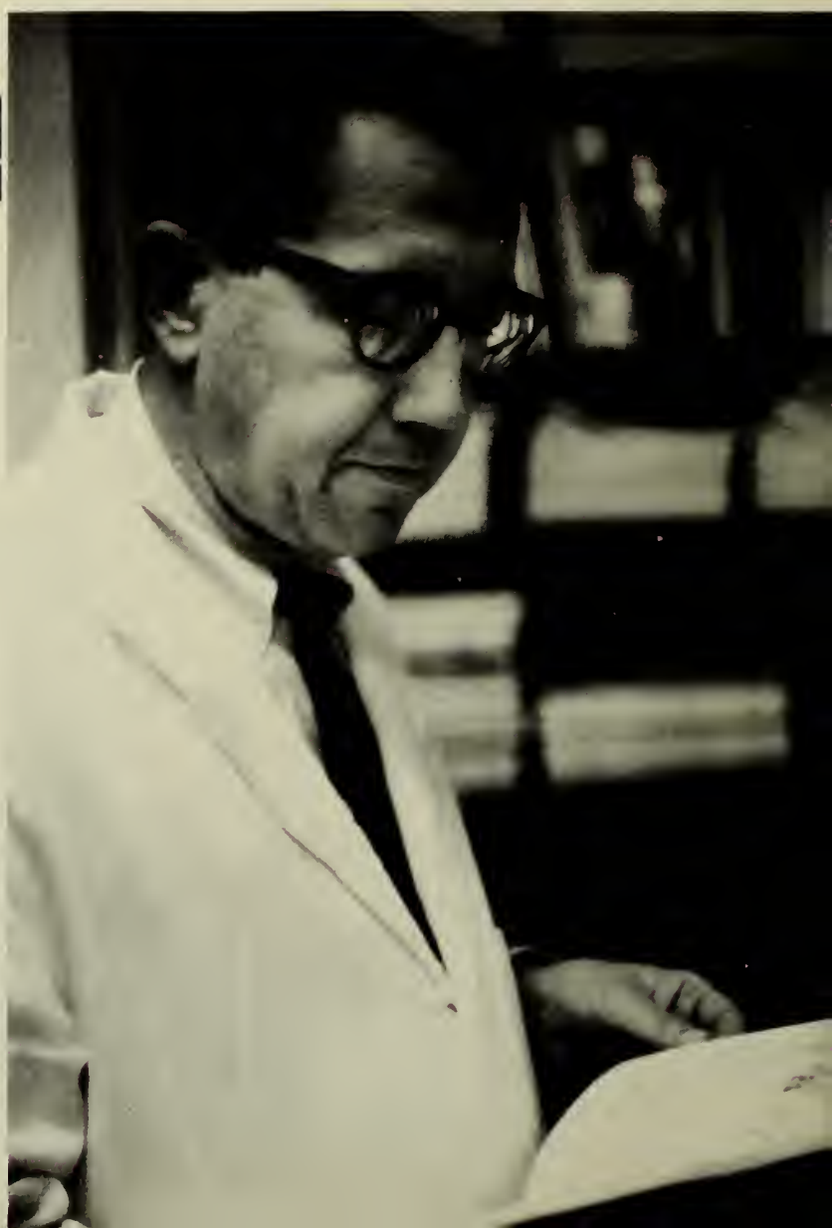
Milton Tellem, M.D.
Associate Professor, Pathology

Henry L. Perlmutter, A.B., M.A., Ph.D.
Research Assistant Professor, Radiology

Jerome Karasic, B.S., M.D.
Senior Instructor, Psychiatry

Gerald M. Fendrick, A.B., M.D.
Senior Instructor, Pediatrics

Jack W. Cole, A.B., M.D.
Professor & Chairman, Surgery



Wilbur W. Oaks, A.B., M.D.
Associate Professor, Medicine

Martin Baren, A.B., M.D.
Assistant Professor, Pediatrics

Herman S. Belmont, A.B., M.D.
Professor, Psychiatry
Head, Section of Child Psychiatry

W. Budd Wentz, A.B., M.A., M.D.
Research Assistant Professor, Obstetrics and Gynecology

CHARLES S. CAMERON, M.D.

President

I salute you as physicians with sincere admiration and pride, and I welcome you to the company of alumni of which you are youngest and yet probably the best prepared of any who have preceeded you. Part of this distinction derives from recent strides of medical discovery and part of it is dividend of the quality of medical education which has been achieved here. I expect that you recognize that your educative experience has been of a high order, and I hope, therefore, that you will hold Hahnemann in grateful and loyal regard always.

Not long ago, the President of Great Britain's General Medical Council, Lord Cohen, stated, quite seriously, that robots will soon diagnose and treat patients, that electrodes would be applied to determine their condition, that a needle in a vein or one arm would collect blood for automatic analysis, and that "all these data will be fed into a computer, analysed, the most likely diagnosis established, and the appropriate treatment automatically administered through a second needle in the other arm." However, the opportunity for human intervention was not entirely absent from this scheme of medical practice, for the prophet added, "The effects will be monitored and the treatment will be adjusted, if necessary." Apparently it is doctors who will do the monitoring and the adjusting.

I want to suggest to you, as you enter upon your careers as healers, that while Lord Cohen's prediction may seem somewhat overdrawn, the small beginnings of robot medicine are already evident. The increasingly technologic character of the practise of medicine seems to be eclipsing in some degree personal values. I regard this as an understandable and perhaps natural sequence, but it is nevertheless regrettable and it is avoidable. One need only to acknowledge the deep, underlying, ever present, and immensely important part which the human spirit has in any illness. Call it mind, psyche, ego or what you will, it seeks solace and encouragement and warming concern; and it seeks these things of the one in whom hope and confidence are placed – the physician. The needs of the spirit, usually mute, are very real components of illness, and they will not be met by improved machinery nor even by better drugs. Only another spirit can reach them.

So, at the outset of what is certain to be a tremendously exciting professional life, I ask you to resolve to make full use of every new advance, but not at the expense of your personal commitment to the importance of human values in treating sick people. If you succeed in conjoining the science of medicine with the heart of the physician, you will be a complete doctor.

I extend to each of you my sincere wish for many years of full life and of deep satisfactions which go with every high calling.

WILLIAM F. KELLOW, M.D.

Dean

There is a story told about a group of Irish youngsters who believed that there was great adventure to be found in a garden which lay down a road and across a field from their home. Filled with the zeal for discovery, they traveled the road and crossed the field but found the garden surrounded by a high wall. At first disheartened by this obstacle, they thought again of the treasure beyond and then tossed their hats over the wall. Daring not to return home without their hats, they put their ingenuity to work and scaled the wall and enjoyed the pleasures of the garden evermore.

A decade or so ago a group of Philadelphians were faced with the question of continuing a century-old medical college and its hospital which had suffered severe financial reversals. These men foresaw the medical needs of this nation and the importance of this college and hospital to the entire community. In spite of obstacles which at first seemed overwhelming, they set about planning and working. Now their foresight is evident, for the redevelopment of Hahnemann is well underway.

Your four years at this medical college have been occupied largely with learning the facts of medical science. Some of today's facts, however, will be undermined by tomorrow's discoveries and others will be superseded by new and more pertinent information. The faculty has emphasized, therefore, that there is more to higher education than the acquisition of factual knowledge. Judgment and courage added to knowledge provide the rich earth from which great men grow.

The struggle for further development which you have witnessed during your short period at Hahnemann should have provided an example of dedication and courage for you to emulate. If Hahnemann has played such a role in the early years of your lives in addition to assisting your acquisition of medical knowledge, then you are well prepared for the heavy responsibilities of this profession. On the other hand, if you have not advanced in the maturity of manhood as well as in the knowledge of scholarship during this period, then you have merely acquired another degree and you still have a long journey before you become a revered and trusted physician.

Centuries ago it was written: "Put not your trust in princes." And so as you take your leave from this college I urge you to give thought to those personal qualities which make a prince a king. Dwell on the seasoning of your personality. Envy discretion and thoughtful judgment for these are the traits which will guide you to a creditable conclusion. After you have finally determined the right, then have courage. Copy the Irish lads, if you will, and "toss your hats over the wall." Use your talents and skills and overcome the obstacles in your path. And may the pleasures of satisfactory achievement be yours evermore!

Philadelphia City Hall down Broad Street from Hahnemann Hospital.

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Spring Street

FOREWORD

More than four years ago we, as college students, applied to the medical schools for admission to their class of 1966. We were asked a great many questions by the representatives of these institutions, but none was more frequently asked than "Why do you want to be a physician?" It is doubtful that any of us can as yet fully answer this question; and, indeed, many of us feel that the answer is now more illusive than ever before. Each of us did possess an intense desire to become a doctor of medicine, and we felt fortunate to gain acceptance into the class's four year journey through the labyrinth of medical education. Now, as we pass through the desired exit from the maze, we feel that our reasons for becoming physicians, whatever they may be, have been based upon sound foundations, because they have met the test of many challenges for several years. We receive the "hard and implacable jewel" with the feeling that it was "worth the climb". And for the rare opportunity to become a doctor of medicine, we shall forever be grateful to Hahnemann.

Even so, while gazing at the long-awaited "view" and feeling grateful for the chance to do so, one is annoyed to realize that, invaluable though the "jewel" may be, the price at times seemed unnecessarily great. Why did we have to run a maze at all? Why couldn't it have been more like an association of scholars – or at least as dignified and enjoyable as postgraduate education in other disciplines? Why was so much time wasted in required, non-enlightening curriculum? The faculty claimed the responsibility for how, when, and where learning should occur and imposed rigid restrictions upon our time. The final responsibility for knowing, however, could rest only upon each of us as individuals. So often, it was harder to satisfy the prescribed time-table of learning than to know the material to be mastered. In fact, *too* often the two situations were conflicting or even mutually exclusive.

Accepting the responsibility for the education of medical students must be an awesome burden. As a consequence, a seemingly logical means of assuring that students are at least exposed to the vital information would be to require a strict schedule of attendence to lectures, conferences, laboratories, hospital rounds, night and weekend duty, patient work-ups, and frequent examinations. This should help significantly to relieve the anxiety of the teacher who assumes the responsibility for educating medical students. Unfortunately, education is basically a self-imposed process which cannot be either enforced or bestowed by others. Every student varies in the amount of time which he needs to devote to the text book, the laboratory, the lecture, and the hospital; and most have already developed efficient patterns of study habits as undergraduates. Such students can best benefit from freedom enough to segregate their time, each according to his own needs. For one student "lectures are not as good as reading the books from which the lectures were taken". For another, a stimulating lecture makes a more lasting impression than an impersonal text. The signing of an attendance register increases the learning potential of neither.

If one gives an individual the responsibility of pursuing a truly noble goal and then frustrates him by dictating a time schedule which limits his individual capacity to achieve this lofty goal; and if one then imposes his personal whim as a criteria for progress toward the goal, the individual quite naturally views such interference, no matter how benevolently intended, as ignoble. Clifford Turner has succinctly stated the prevalence of such an attitude thusly:

> "The personal image as a member of the 'noble' profession, an image so vividly portrayed for us during our freshman indoctrination, has not developed in us yet, perhaps because we were taught other than nobly, perhaps because we experienced too little of the art of medicine, or perhaps because our medical studies were not done at an institution with centuries – long tradition unmarred by conflicting practices and philosophies. Time is on our side, fortunately; and as the many trivial grievances leak out of our carefully developed memories, as the good Hahnemann physicians are remembered with gratitude long after the not-so-good people are forgotten, and as we learn that we compare well with our peers who studied in heavily endowed halls of ivy, our noble image will assume due proportions."

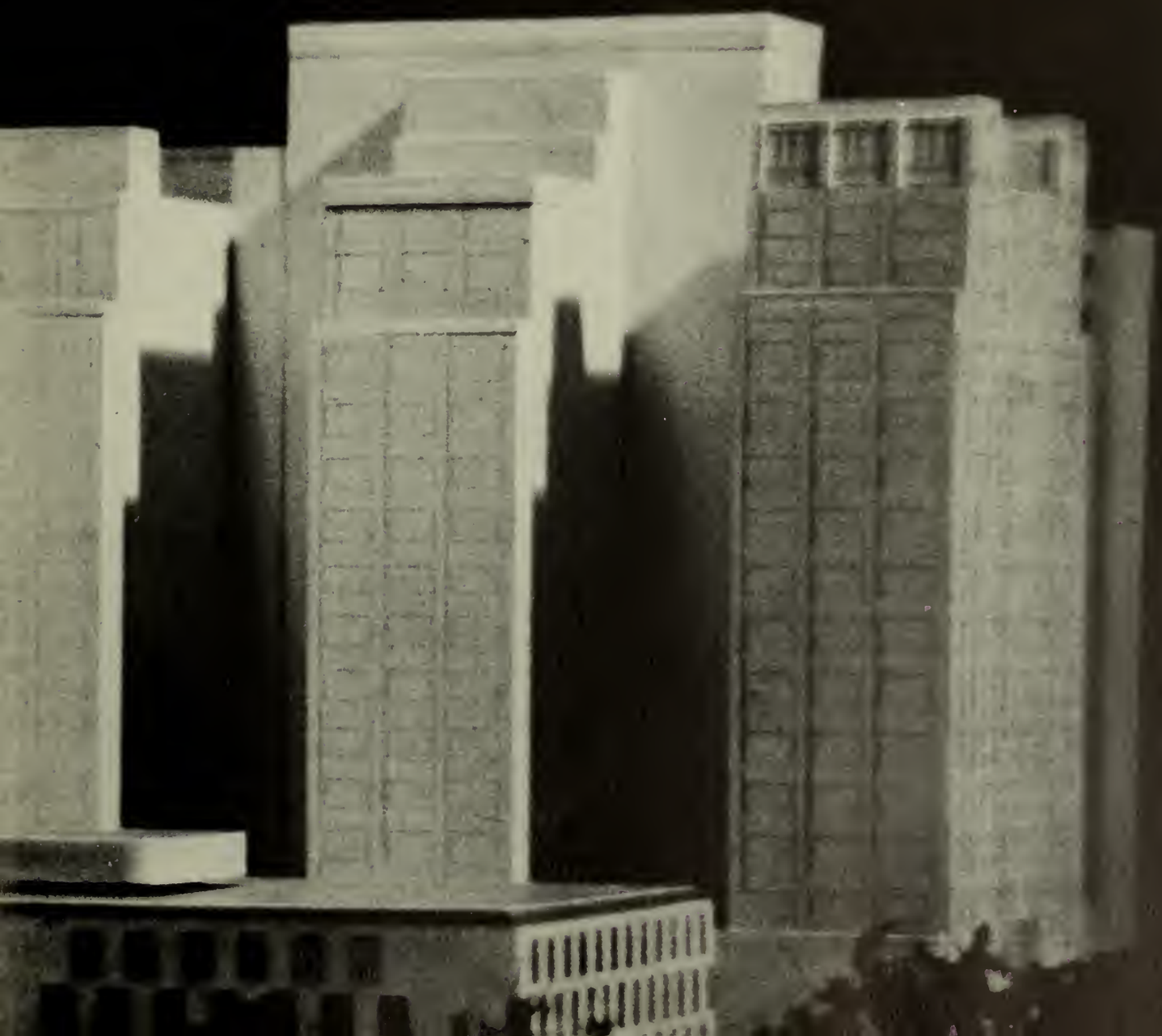
Already, we have begun to preferentially recall that which was good: and the 1966 Medic has chosen to applaud the valuable rather than to decry the mediocre.

George G. Westerman

Summer Street

Wm. Penn-Philadelphia City Hall from Nursing School Plaza.

years that went before



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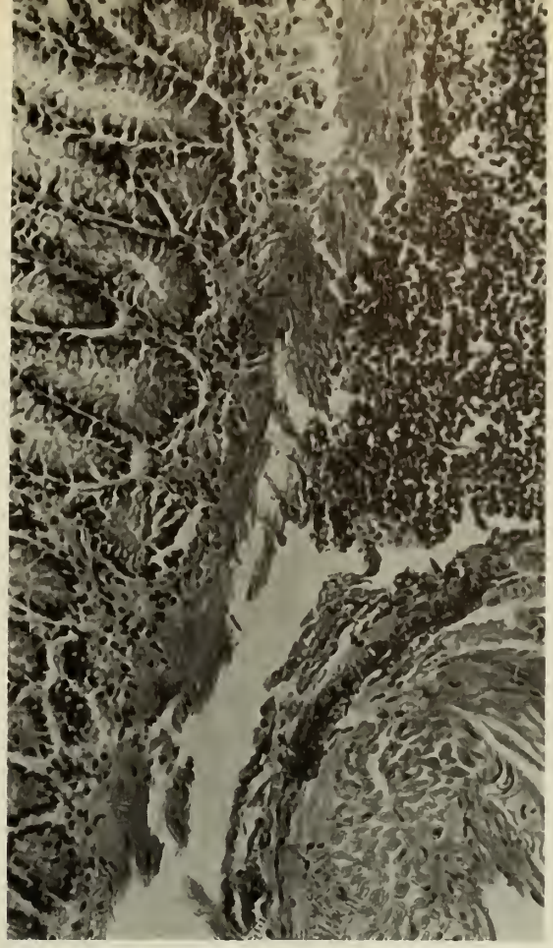

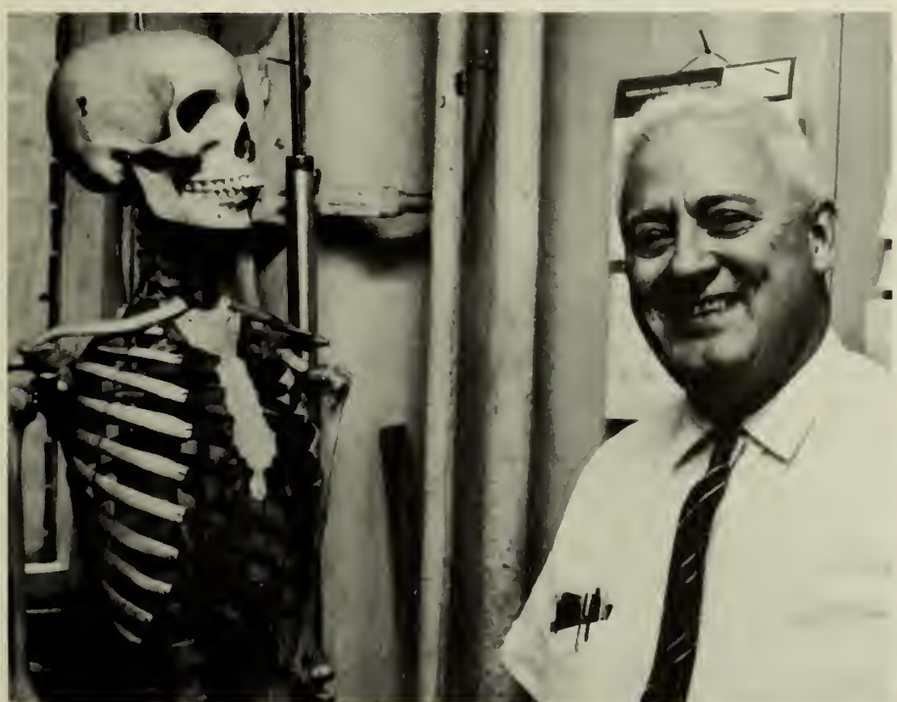

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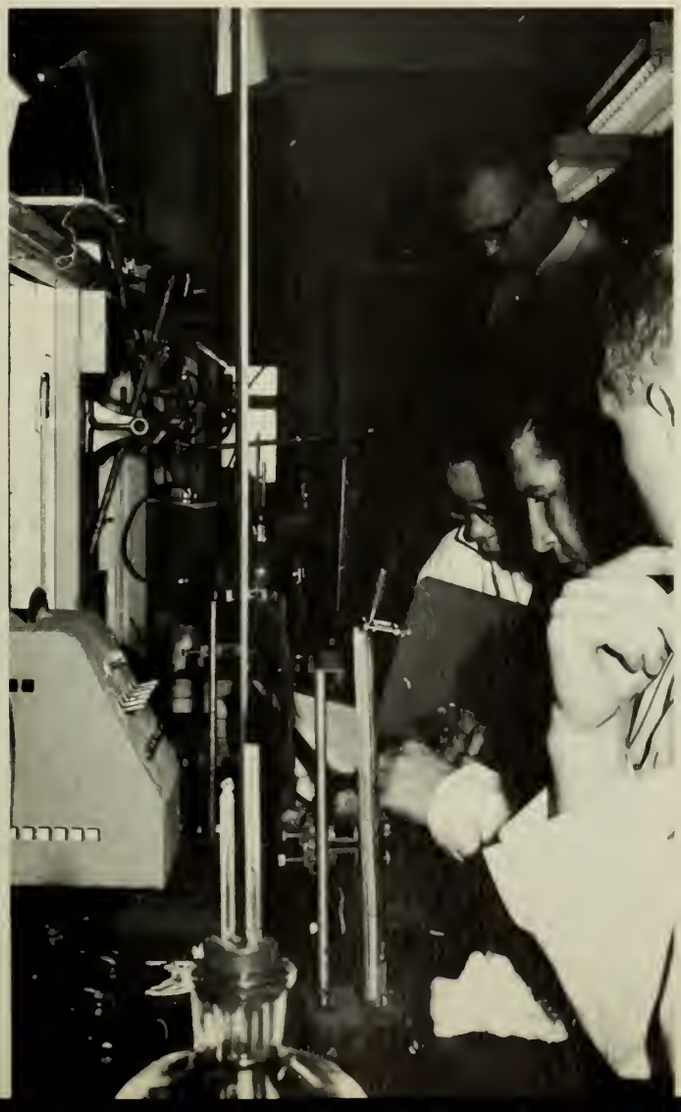

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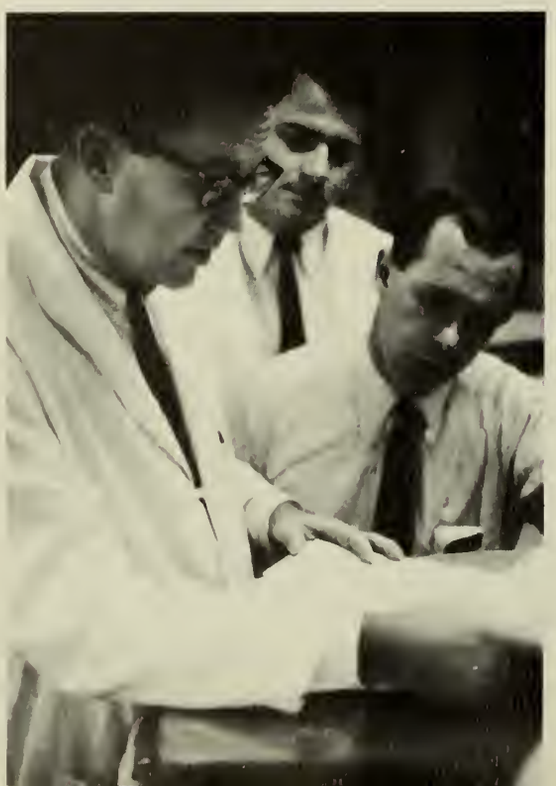
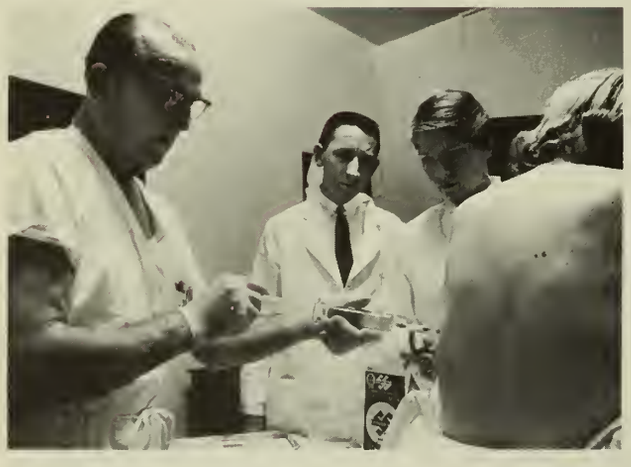


For some students the time was long ago . . .

others will know the moment . . .



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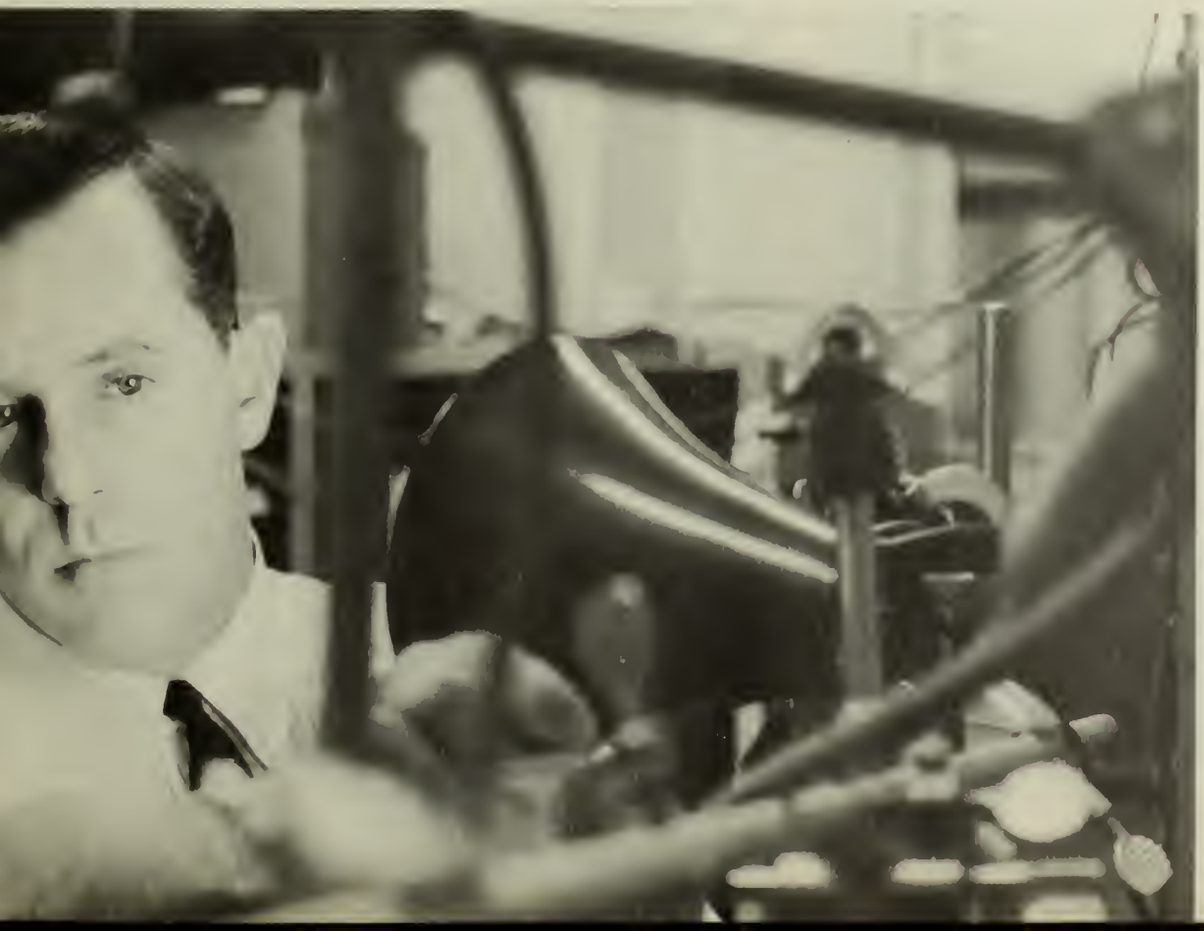

HAHNEMANN

Health
Care
Under
Social

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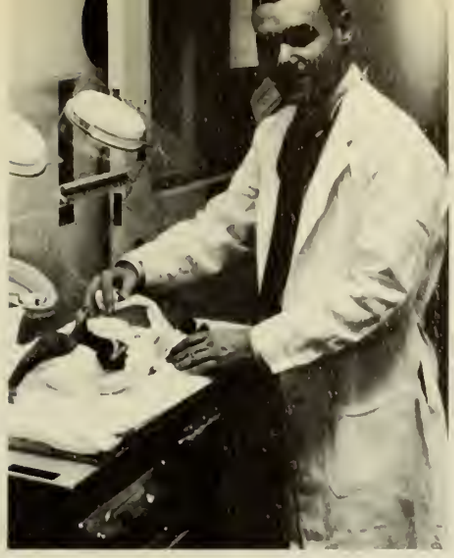
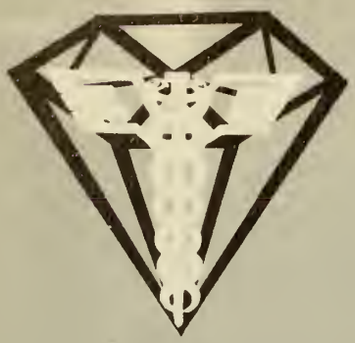




student research

From *Cytogenetics In Clinical Medicine* by G. Westerman & R. Ersek.

Atypical Mycobacteria Colonies by G. Westerman

With retrospectoscope in hand, the senior medical student may evaluate his four years at Hahnemann. He can analyze the clinical, the pre-clinical, and the various departments which have contributed to his medical education. Perhaps there is no one more qualified to criticize or to applaud the curriculum than the enlightened Senior. If this is so, there is no question that the yearbook has a purpose.

Here in this section there is intended to be both criticism and applause. The applause is for the medical students who spent their "spare" time, energies, and, at times, finances to doubt, to investigate, and to discover. Even louder applause is directed to the preceptors of student research, who invested their time and often their grant funds in the unproven student investigator.

There is also criticism intended in this section, and it is directed toward any student, teacher, or administrator who would belittle or question the educational value of student research. Deserving special contempt are those who would attempt to further restrict or eliminate "free time" in the curriculum, because to do so is to restrict or eliminate student research or to make research possible only at the cost of truancy from the regular curriculum. The student of medicine needs time to doubt and time to seek answers to the currently unanswerable.

In the following pages are abstracts and photographs of research projects of the senior students. Reading these abstracts impresses one with the wide scope and complexity of student research.

This section is dedicated to three preceptors who both in quality and in quantity have done the most to further and enrich student research.

George G. Westerman

John Malone Howard, M.D.

John Malone Howard graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Southern College, Birmingham, Alabama. While a medical student at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, he was granted the Elizabeth Shippen Award for Student Research on The Etiology of Pancreatitis. After an internship and residency at The Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania he received a clinical Fellowship from the American Cancer Society. In 1951 Dr. Howard entered the United States Army Medical Corps where he organized and directed the U.S. Army's Surgical Research Team in Korea, was awarded the Legion of Merit with citation for this work, and edited four books, largely of research data on the Korean studies. During this time in the Army, Dr. Howard joined the full time faculty at Baylor University College of Medicine, in the Department of Dr. M. E. DeBakey, as an Instructor in Surgery. This appointment was serially elevated to Associate Professorship, and he was presented the "Teacher of the Year Award" by the undergraduate medical students in 1954.

From 1955 to 1957 Dr. Howard was Professor and Chairman of the Department of Surgery at Emory University and from 1958 to 1962 he held the Chair of Surgery at Hahnemann. He has continued as Professor of Surgery to devote most of his time to teaching, research and surgical care. During his time at Hahnemann, Dr. Howard has lead over 80 medical students into the research laboratory and worked closely with them on various projects from lymphangiography to electrical supression of the immune response.

Some of the extra-mural positions held by Dr. Howard are: Diplomate, American Board of Surgery, 1950; Diplomate, American Board of Thoracic Surgery, 1955; Chairman, Committee on Shock, National Research Council; Membership, Committee on Trauma, National Research Council; Chairman, Ad Hoc Committee, Evaluation of Ultra Violet Light in Operating Rooms, National Research Council; Chairman, Ad Hoc Committee, Evaluation of Effects of Dextran, National Research Council; Chairman, Ad Hoc Committee, Development of Continuing Studies of Civilian Disasters, National Research Council; Chairman, Program Committee, Cardiovascular Surgical Council, American Heart Association, 1962; Chairman, Post Graduate Program, 1962; Pre and Post Operative Care Committee, American College of Surgeons; Counselor at Large, Society of University Surgeons, 1961–1964; American Surgical Association; Vice-President, Pan Pacific Surgical Association; American Association for the Surgery of Trauma; American Association for Thoracic Surgery (Associate Membership); American Medical Association; Society for Vascular Surgery; Surgical Biology Club; International Society of Surgery; International Cardiovascular Surgical Society; College of Physicians of Philadelphia; Editorial Board for the Journal of Trauma.

Dr. Howard is a recognized authority on pancreatic disease and is credited with greater than 200 scientific publications. He has been a visiting Professor of Surgery, Visiting Surgeon, or Visiting Lecturer all over the world.

DR. HOWARD ON STUDENT RESEARCH:

Reiner de Graaf, while a medical student in 1664, first described the pancreatic duct, cannulated it, and found the juice to be acid. In 1869 Paul Langerhans, a medical student in the University of Berlin, published his thesis in which he first described the structure of the islets of the pancreas, later designated in his honor. Charles Best, a medical student working at the University of Toronto with Banting, first isolated "isletin," as they called it, from a Ringer solution or suspension of the pancreas of a dog whose pancreatic ducts had been ligated 10 weeks earlier. They injected this material into a dog in diabetic coma following pancreatectomy. The dog rapidly recovered and the treatment of diabetes was revolutionized! Such have been the lasting contributions to Medicine by medical students in so limited a field as the pancreas.

As valuable as the direct contributions to science have been, the greater contributions of student research have probably come later and indirectly.

My first study on the Anatomy of the Pancreatic Ducts was presented as a sophomore to the undergraduate research day. The honored speaker of the day commented in his address that the anatomy of the pancreatic ducts might not be a very important topic of research but perhaps it might lead the student into a continuing and deeper interest in pancreatic physiology. This is the more important function of student research.

To train the student to question, to seek the answer on an experimental basis, to experience the pitfalls of research, to distinguish between the values of direct over indirect approaches to his answer, to become an authority in a tiny facet of medicine, and to realize on what tenuous grounds "authority" rests: these are the foundations on which the student and Medicine can grow.

The student of the past, especially the clinical student, has usually been taught by authority. The teacher by ill recorded experience and not the student by factual evaluation has been the judge of truth. Mr. de Graaf's teacher, Sylvius, had taught him that pancreatic juice was acid and the student wrote that this was true. How can a student learn medicine when half of what he is taught is probably wrong? He can only learn to be a student of medicine, a continuing, lifetime student, looking beyond authority and salesmanship to a factual answer to his questions.

Research is more than a state of mind. It is the combination of the inquiring mind, critical planning, and the initiative required to gain an answer. Research training for the student is unlikely to create imagination or to create initiative but surely it is helpful in channeling creative effort along productive, disciplined lines. A more critical physician will result and perhaps a productive, creative career emerge.

John Hazen Nodine, M.D.

John Hazen Nodine developed an interest in research while an undergraduate student at the University of Florida. After pursuing a curriculum of chemistry and mathematics, he graduated Phi Beta Kappa and enrolled in the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania. Here his interest in physical chemistry precipitated into a research fellowship for studies of urea formation employing heavy carbon and heavy nitrogen. Following his internship at the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Nodine received the Schering Fellowship in endocrinology at Philadelphia General Hospital and then the Endocrine Fellowship at Temple University Hospital. These two years of graduate study emphasized biochemical and bioassay methods of research with the application of mathematical and kinetic techniques. Dr. Nodine joined the staff of the Philadelphia General Hospital, and in 1953 was appointed Assistant Chief of Medicine. Simultaneously, he continued his endocrine clinical pharmacology research and expanded his research interests to general clinical pharmacology. He also served as Assistant Chief of Medicine at the Temple University Hospital prior to assuming the position of Head of the Section of Clinical Pharmacology at Hahnemann Medical College in 1959. In this position he has pursued a broad medical pharmacology program with special emphasis in the areas of psychosomatic medicine, isotope drug studies, and drug kinetics. Dr. Nodine has been a spokesman for the use of appropriate statistical methods in the design and analysis of research. He has directed the teaching program in Biometrics for the under graduate medical students as well as the post graduate fellows in clinical pharmacology.

Dr. Nodine's interest in psychosomatic medicine resulted in a symposium which was published under the title of *Psychosomatic Medicine* editors John H. Nodine and John H. Moyer, Lee and Febiger, 1962. The post graduate course in clinical pharmacology was published as a textbook *Animal and Clinical Pharmacologic Techniques* editors John H. Nodine and Peter E. Siegler, Yearbook Publishers, 1964. He worked with Dr. Eric Dendoff in planning and contributing to the publication of a small monograph entitled, *Drugs in Cerebral Palsy,* editor Eric Dendoff, 1965. With Dr. Y. Mapp he has published a small monograph entitled *Psychopharmacology* 1963-64. More recently he has been applying biochemical pharmacologic principles in the preparation of two additional books now in press: *Anabolism and Catabolism,* editors Georgina Faludi, Morton Fuchs and John H. Nodine, Academic Medical Literature, 1965 and *Introduction to Biometrics,* John H. Nodine, Academic Medical Literature, 1965.

Because of the large amount of calculations required for handling radioisotopic data and kinetic analysis, Dr. Nodine has been active in the development and application of digital computer methods for data processing including methods for direct transferal of data from isotope scalers and the automatic processing by the computer. In addition he has employed digital computers for teaching such methods to medical students and in the handling of various statistical and biometric problems as they occur in the broad field of clinical pharmacology. He has applied computers in data storage and retrieval for teaching of pharmacologic principles for the management of poison control information and drug toxicity. Of major importance is the application of bioassay principles to human pharmacologic studies and the calculation of ED50's and TD 25's along with the therapeutic index of drugs when applied in the treatment of human disease. Originally applied in the area of tranquilizers additional studies have been developed utilizing the same principles for antidepressant drugs, stimulants, anticonvulsants, antihistamines, muscle relaxants, analgesics and diuretics. These scientific principles of dose response curves, therefore have replaced the older and less scientific "clinical impression" in measurement of human drug response.

In addition to his books, Dr. Nodine has published or has "in press" nearly 100 scientific papers. Dr. Nodine is a member of the Endocrine Society, the New York Academy of Sciences, the American Federation of Clinical Research, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, The American Geriatric Society, The American Therapeutic Society, The Academy for Psychosomatic Medicine, The Editorial Board of *Psychosomatics,* The Editorial Board of *Current Therapeutic Research,* and is a consultant for the American Medical Association Council On Drugs. As Head of the Section of Clinical Pharmacology, Department of Medicine, here at Hahnemann, Dr. Nodine has contributed to the training of several dozen post-graduate fellows, and nearly as many medical students in summer research fellowships.

DR. NODINE ON STUDENT RESEARCH

The primary purpose behind the student research fellowship program is to provide selected students with a training background which is different from that able to be provided in the standard curriculum. As a professional person, each medical student will after graduation be called upon to make many decisions involving professional judgment. Medical science is a rapidly growing science with new diagnostic and therapeutic methods constantly under evaluation. Whatever the future of the individual medical student he will be called upon in his lifetime of practice to constantly revise and update his medical knowledge and to evaluate the usefulness of new diagnostic and therapeutic methods as these become available for the care of his individual patients.

For a student fellowship therefore, the ideal is to select a limited problem where a particular question can be posed and in which experimental investigations can be reasonably designed, undertaken and completed during the course of the fellowship. By participating in the entire process of planning and carrying out the investigation as well as in the statistical evaluation of the results obtained, the research fellow obtains a different perspective on the importance of accurate observations and the meaningfulness of statistical data as applied to practical observations in medicine. While the particular problem may not be world shaking in its applications, it should involve a definite area where the medical student can participate in the basic aspects of the investigation and can contribute in some fashion to our spectrum of knowledge. The methodology applied in that particular area may then give the flavor of the types of methods which are important in medical research and other areas and place emphasis on the importance of a skilled observer and of the proper recording and analysis of experimental data.

Hopefully from among the students who take research fellowships and who become enthusiastic about research participation, the eventual scientists may be selected; but whether or not the student continues in a research career, it is felt that the participation in the fellowship program will make him a better doctor and better able to handle his own professional decisions in the future.

Julius Schultz, Ph.D.

Julius Schultz studied chemistry as an undergraduate at Cornell and the University of Michigan. Under the supervision of Dr. H. B. Lewis, he pursued and completed his doctoral in the Department of Biochemistry of the Medical School of the University of Michigan. Dr. Schultz then received a post doctoral fellowship in the Harrison Department of Surgical Research at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School. Prior to coming to Hahnemann as a Research Associate Professor in 1957, he was Research Biochemist at the Einstein Medical Center, Principal Investigator at the Research Institute of Temple University, and Assistant Professor of Research Biochemistry at the Fels Institute of Temple University Medical School. In 1958 he was named Director of the Hahnemann Institute for Biochemical Studies in Cancer, and in 1962 he was appointed Research Professor of Biochemistry.

Dr. Schultz's early research at the University of Michigan and the University of Pennsylvania was concerned with the effect of hepatotoxic agents such as selenium and chloroform on protein metabolism. At Einstein Medical Center he studied the role of proteolytic enzymes in the development of tuberculous lesions. During the war, a 3-year effort led to the discovery that urotropin (hexamethylenetetramine) was a prophylatic against phosgene poisoning, which is described in his 80 page article in "Chemical Warfare Medicine," wherein he illucidated the biochemistry, pharmacology and toxicology of urotropin and its protection against this lethal gas.

In the past 15 years, much of his work was centered around the enzyme, Myeloperoxidase, which is found principally in the neutrophile of all animal species of which 20 were examined in his laboratory. Interest in this enzyme arose from an effort to resolve a controversial question as to the nature of the green color and red fluorescence of Chloroma, a green tumor known for over 100 years in cases of myelogenous leukemia. The red fluorescence was demonstrated to be due to protoporphyrin which was isolated and crystallized and its identity unequivically established. Likewise, the green color was shown to be due to myeloperoxidase whose crystallization was accomplished for the first time since its discovery. A series of papers resulted from this research carried out at Temple which contributed new knowledge of the chemistry of experimental Chloroma in the rat. Believing that the answer to the pathological was more readily determined by the work on the normal, Dr. Schultz continued his efforts on the structure, function and localization of myeloperoxidase on the neutrophil of normal human blood. Recently the first isolation of the lysozome which is the peroxidase-containing granule was accomplished.

Dr. Schultz is also well known for his research with amino acids and serum proteins. He has published over sixty scientific papers and personally supervised over two dozen medical students in research in his Institute of Cancer Research.

DR. SCHULTZ ON STUDENT RESEARCH

The Importance of a "Research Experience" to the Student in His Medical Education and as a Practicing Physician

Learning consists of studying facts, gaining insight, doubting accepted interpretations and asking a question. In research, the question is put to test in the laboratory. The new data are then examined in light of the question. A new interpretation, if any, then requires teaching one's colleagues to convince them of its validity. Then the process of expressing a problem, planning its solution, and explaining (teaching) the results is the essence of research experience. (Our present civilization has reached its status by this process.) Without a research experience, or at least being closely associated with it, most medical students only go as far as "Learning the so-called facts." Now is the medical student who has had a research experience at the bench better educated and in the long run a better practicing physician? Having spent close to 30 years with students during their pre-medical and medical training, and as a collaborator and consultant to interns, residents and physicians in clinical research and clinical practice, answering that question will be definitely positive and prejudiced.

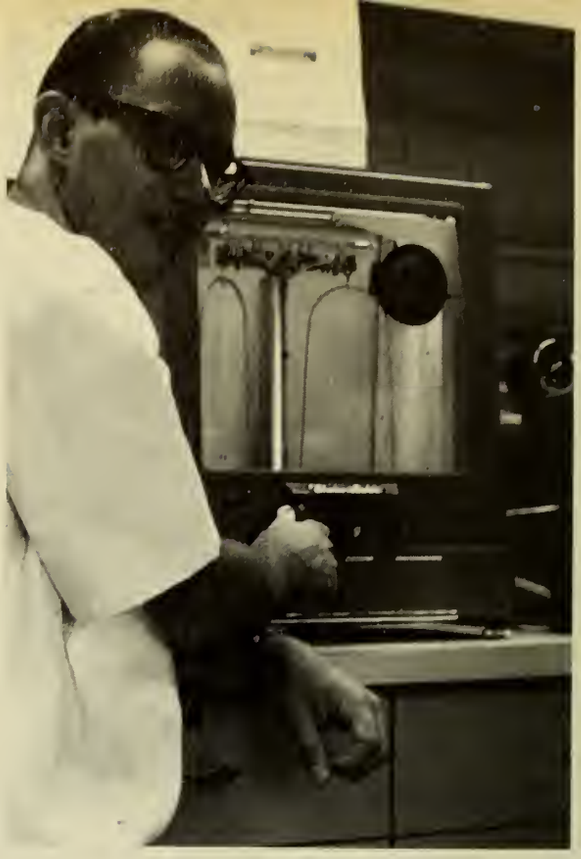
There are two events in particular that stand out in my mind which bear witness to my opinion. As a post-doctorate at the Harrison Department at the University of Pennsylvania, a "discussion" with Dr. I. S. Ravdin on the role of basic biochemistry in the diagnosis and treatment of disease led the good doctor to suggest that accompanying him for one year on Grand Rounds might be somewhat enlightening to a so-called "know it all" young biochemist. The Ravdin Grand Rounds in the pre-World War II days was a truly remarkable experience. Each case was an "open forum." Anyone felt free to speak up; or if none did, the Chief called on someone with specialized knowledge. The latter was either doing research at the bench or had a unique experience. Those with such experience spoke up with confidence; they knew their subject. Everyone soon learned to have the current literature on the tip of his fingers, for the Chief already knew of the related published or even unpublished work either at Penn or elsewhere. The intellectual drive *to know* and to understand was tremendous. Those who knew "something" either had been or were doing research in the laboratory, not just reviewing past cases. The names of the group making rounds at that time now read like the roster of eminent Professors, Chiefs and leaders in surgery today.

Now on the other extreme, I spent a few days with a surgeon who had given up his practice to "do research" on leukemia because he had found himself a victim of chronic myelogenous leukemia. He had asked me to help him get started. Within a year he expressed himself thus: "After 4 years of medical school, and many years of residency in surgery and surgical practice, to me biochemistry meant only the clinical lab where you sent blood specimens. I had actually never seen a research lab. There is no question in my mind that my whole life would have been different had I ever spent a couple of months doing this kind of work." (How often I've heard this!) He claimed that the 2 years (before his death) were the most intellectually satisfying, enlightening and pleasurable of all his previous experiences.

It is not unusual that alumni, after visiting the laboratories at Hahnemann, admit that they were seeing a research lab for the first time. They really had no conception of how the knowledge in text books got there. In truth, a physician without a true experience or close association with the "discovery of new knowledge" could become a lay physician, and one with a research experience can be a professional. In the era ahead, with most patients becoming increasingly aware of science, the physician will be evaluated more critically. His patients know that in his training, the doctor had contact with scientists, and expect him to know more about science than anyone the patient may have occasion to meet. The physician should be knowledgable of research at the bench, not only for his continued intellectual growth and education, but to maintain the great prestige as the erudite, learned man his predecessors have earned for the most honored of professions.

PAUL C. AITA
Experimental Amyloidosis and Friend Virus Leukemia
A project evaluating the effect of Casein induced Amyloidosis on Friend Virus Leukemia in Swiss Mice. This study indicated that the two diseases are probably synergistic in (1) increasing size and weight of the liver and spleen, (2) accelerating reticuloendothelial response, and (3) increasing susceptibility to neoplastic diseases in these animals. Preceptor: Dr. Milton Tellem, Dept. of Pathology.

PAUL C. AITA, BEN F. BALME, ROBERT A. ERSEK, AND MARSHALL H. JONES
Alloxan Induced Diabetes Mellitus
Using Alloxan in effecting selective necrosis of the beta cells of the Islets of Langerhans in the Pancreas of a dog, the course of the disease was followed with clinical evaluation and serial laboratory studies. The sequelae observed, including the progression of hyperglycemia, ketoacidosis, and diabetic coma, simulated an acute onset of uncontrolled Diabetes Mellitus in man. Preceptor: Dr. Joseph S. DeFrates, Dept. of Biological Chemistry.



B. Bogdanoff

N. Berger

JOHN J. ALIFANO, JR.
Urea, Urease, and Induced Hypoglycemia.
The effects of hypoglycemic drugs (Tolbutamide, Chlorpropamide, and Phenformin) on the enzyme urease were studied in vitro using colorimetric techniques and human serum. The investigation included the null hypothesis that the hypoglycemic agents entered into competitive inhibition with the urea-urease complex. No competition was appreciated in these studies. Preceptor: Dr. Carl Alper, Dept. of Biological Chemistry.

JOHN J. ALIFANO, JR.
Studies of the Canine Cardiovascular System.
(See Kaine, R. L.)

ROBERT E. BAUTE
The Effects of Pancreatic Enzymes on Absorbable Suture Materials.
The effects, in vitro and in vivo, of pancreatic enzymes on absorbable suture materials were studied. The study evaluated changes in length and tensile strength of the suture materials. Preceptors: Dr. Paul James and Dr. John M. Howard, Dept. of Surgery.

EDWARD W. BEAL
The Effect of Aldosterone on Norepinephrine Tolerance.
This experiment was designed to study the effect of aldosterone on norepinephrine tolerance in normovolemic dogs and in dogs subjected to hemorrhagic shock. (Tolerance to norepinephrine can be illustrated in both these conditions.) The initial rate of administration of norepinephrine necessary to raise the systolic blood pressure 30-40 mm. Hg. was found to be six to eight times greater in the dog subjected to hemorrhagic shock than in the normal dog. In the normal dog aldosterone administered I. V. in a 0.1 mg/Kg dosage had only transitory and nonreproducible effects in reversing norepinephrine tolerance. Alderstone administered similarly to the dog subjected to hemorrhagic shock not only had an immediate effect on the blood pressure but it reversed the tolerance to norepinephrine for periods up to two hours. Preceptor: John M. Howard, Dept. of Surgery.

EDWARD W. BEAL AND DONALD L. MELLMAN
Hydroxyethyl Starch as a Plasma Expander.
The experiment was a pilot project to determine the value of hydroxyethyl starch (HES) as a plasma volume expander following acute hemorrhage in the dog. Lightly anesthetized dogs were employed and the Wiggers shock model was used to reduce the blood pressure from 150 mm. Hg. to 30mm. Hg. where it was maintained for one hour before reinfusion with either whole blood, clinial dextran, or HES. Results were not statistically significant, but favorable enough to warrent further investigation. Preceptor: John M. Howard, Dept. of Surgery.

NATHAN A. BERGER
The Subcellar Distribution In Surviving Rat Heart Slices of Persantin-2, 6-^{14}C And Its Fixation To Isolated Subcellular Particles.
Persantin has been shown to have a selective action, causing a marked increase in coronary blood flow. Experiments to localize the sight of action of Persantin, employing tissue slice and subcellular fractionation techniques with manometric, fluorimetric and radioactive measurements, demonstrated the permeation of the myocardium at the cellular level and its concentration in specific intracellular compartments. Preceptor: Dr. Gerald Litwach, Dept. of Biochemistry, PGH.

NATHAN A. BERGER
Isolation of the Lysozome Particle of Human Leukocytes.
Continuining the work of five previous medical students in the Hahnemann Institute of Cancer Research, the isolation of the Myeloperoxidase granule from human leukocytes was refined. By subcellular fractionation, density gradient separation, and spectrophotometric enzyme analysis, the granule was demonstrated to be the lysozome of the human leukocyte. The morphology of the lysozome was established by electromicroscopy. Preceptor: Dr. Julius Schultz, Dept. of Biological Chemistry.

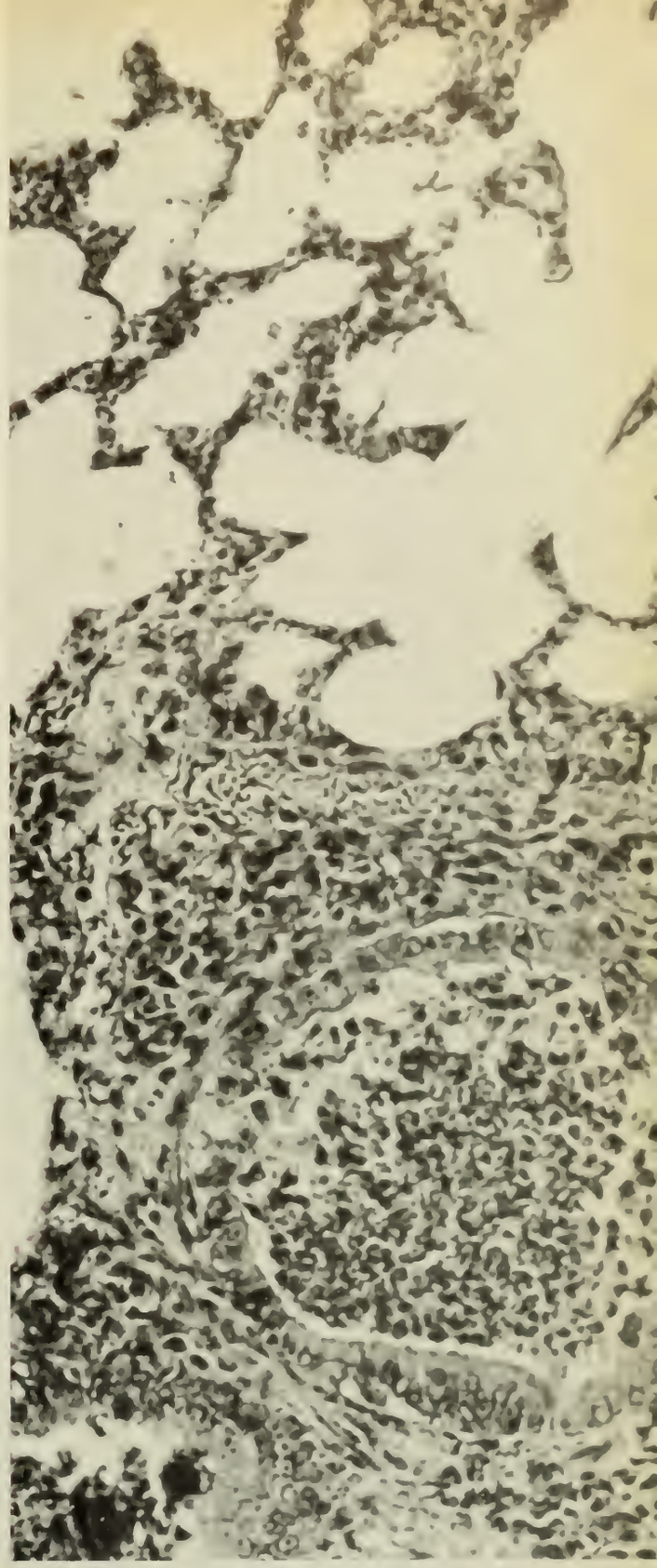
NATHAN A. BERGER
Myeloperoxidase Content of the Human Leukocyte.
A microtechnique was developed to quantitate the Myeloperoxidase activity per polymorphonuclear leukocyte in the peripheral blood. Normal values were established, then variations in the enzyme level were studied under specific metabolic conditions of stress e.g. fasting, hemorrhage, and hematologic disorders. Exogenous administration of Myeloperoxidase was found to stimulate the maturation and release into the periphery of polymorphonuclear leukocytes. Preceptor: Dr. Julius Schultz, Dept. of Biological Chemistry.

BRUCE M. BOGDANOFF
Influence of Diuretics on Potassium Transport into Erythrocytes.
In vitro experiments were undertaken to determine the effects of organomercurial and benzothiodiazine diuretics on the migration of serum potassium across the RBC membrane, and to evaluate the kalemic effect of an experimental diuretic, furosemide (Lasix). It was found that potassium was mobilized across the RBC membrane via an active transport system and that furosemide effected an excellent diuresis with little demonstration of hypokalemia. Preceptor: Dr. Benjamin Calesnick, Dept. of Pharmacology.

ROBERT J. BROSELOW
The Relationship Between Parathormone and Pancreatic Morphology.
A project was undertaken to evaluate the effect of parathormone administration upon the structure of the rabbit pancreas. Difficulty in pathologic analysis of the pancreatic tissue prevented definitive conclusions from being stated. Preceptor: John M. Howard, Dept. of Surgery.

DAVID R. BURNS
A New Technique of Triglyceride Analysis.
This research was undertaken to devise and develop a convenient and accurate method for the qualitative and quantitative analysis of triglycerides. Such a technique is essential before rapid progress can be made in the study of triglyceride metabolism. A recently available temperature programmed gas chromatograph was employed and several experimental polyesters were characterized for possible utility as substrate materials. At the conclusion of the project, it was possible to separate triglycerides readily on the basis of their carbon number. The problem remained of separation according to degrees of unsaturation. Preceptors: Dr. John Spitzer and Dr. Martin Gold, Dept. of Physiology.

DAVID R. BURNS
Fatty Acid Metabolism of Adipose Tissue
Project was a continuation of earlier published work of the preceptor. The objective was to characterize the qualitative aspects of free fatty



Granuloma of Lung by G. Westerman

N. Werther

acid release by the rat epididymal fat pad in vitro. Constant temperature gas chromatographic analysis was employed to quantitate the various fatty acids released by the adipose tissue incubated under different conditions both with and without epinephrine stimulation. Significant changes were observed only in the fatty acid fraction containing eighteen carbon atoms. This fraction was greatly increased at the apparent expense of other fractions. Preceptor: Dr. John Spitzer, Dept. of Physiology.

JOSEPH A. DE COLLI
Pseudomonas and Granulomatous Myocardial Lesions.
The research project attempted to show that granulomatous myocardial lesions produced in living rabbits by intramyocardial injections of virulent pseudomonas organisms contained antigenic remnants of these bacteria. Fluorescent tagged antibodies against these organisms were applied in vitro to myocardial sections and initial results demonstrated fluorescence of the granulomatous lesions. Preceptor: Dr. E. K. Koiwai, Dept. of Pathology.

JACK A. DEVOR
Living with Disease
(See Westcott, W. I.)

ROBERT A. ERSEK (WITH R. R. COBURN, W. J. WILLIAMS, W. S. BLAKEMORE, AND R. E. FORSTER).
Effect of Erythrocyte Destruction on Carbone Monoxide Formation in Man.
The endogenous production of carbon monoxide was measured before and after the I. V. injection of N-ethylmalemide treated erythrocytes. The RBCs rapidly sequestered in the reticuloendotherial system. The carbon monoxide was found to increase in amount with the alpha carbon atom of the destroyed Heme ring. being the apparent carbon source. Published: *Fed. Proc.* vol. 21, No. 2, p. 67, March-April 1962.

ROBERT A. ERSEK, MARSHALL H. JONES, A. TILAK, AND JOHN M. HOWARD.
Studies of the Peripheral Lymphatics Following Occlusion of the Femoral Vein in the Dog.
Four series of dogs were studied by lymphangiographic, venographic, lymph and venous pressure, physical, and other methods before and after the femoral vein was occluded at various levels. In two series the popliteal lymph node was removed. Published: *Surgery,* vol. 57, No. 2, p. 269, February, 1965. Preceptor: Dr. John M. Howard, Dept. of Surgery.

ROBERT A. ERSEK AND GEORGE G. WESTERMAN
The Essentials of Cytogenetics.
This paper reviews and summarizes the clinically applicable aspects of Cytogenetics. To be published: *New Physician.*

ROBERT A. ERSEK
Alloxan Induced Diabetes Mellitus
(See Aita, P. C.)

ROBERT A. ERSEK
Cytogenetics in Clinical Medicine.
(See Westerman, G. G.)

ROBERT A. ERSEK
Milroy's Disease, a case study
A family with nine members is reported, and compared with Milroy's original family. Lymphangiographic, cytogenetic, electrophoretic, dye difusion and other studies were performed. Soon to be published. Dr. John M. Howard, preceptor.

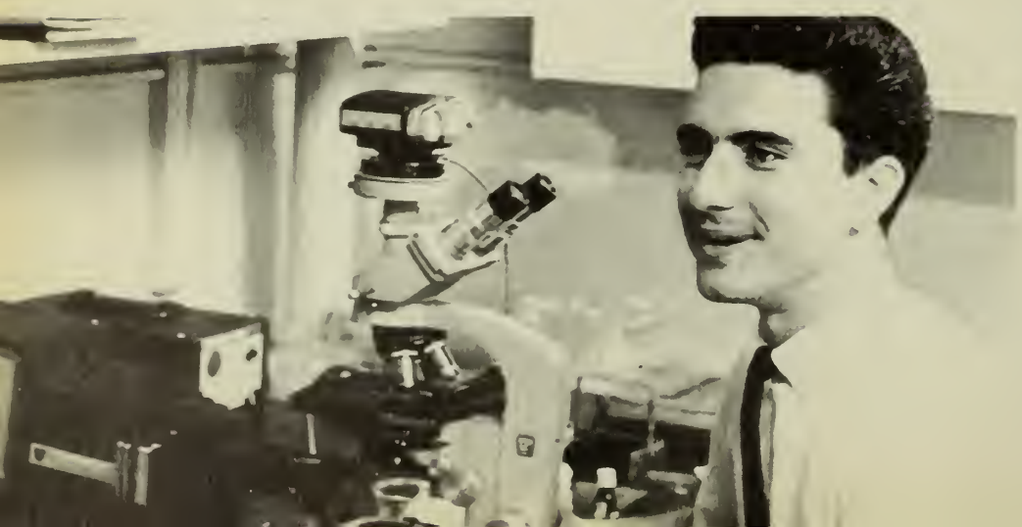
ROBERT A. ERSEK
Studies in Spleenectomized Mice Receiving Friend "Leukemia" Virus.
Various hematologic parameters are being explored to determine the role of the hypersplenism sometimes seen in mice receiving the Friend, so called, Leukemia virus. Dr. Isadore Brodsky, preceptor.

R. Broselow

ROBERT A. ERSEK . . . INVENTIONS:
A New System for Retention of Large Incisions and Wounds.
A New Space Helmet, for long term closed system rebreathing apparatus used in endogenous carbon monoxide and other gas investigations.
A New Device to Keep Pediatric Patients in Cribs.
A New Device to Allow Bed-Ridden Children to Draw and Eat While Reclined.
A New Collecting System for Stool, Urine, and Sputum Samples.
A New Atraumatic, Sterile System for Thorocentesis.
A New Heat Exchange System to Warm Transfusion Blood and Other Fluids to Body Temperature.

RICHARD C. FERREIRA
Effects of Cigarette Smoke on Newt Lung.
Lung tissue in a Sykes-Moore culture chamber was subjected to ciga-

J. DeColli



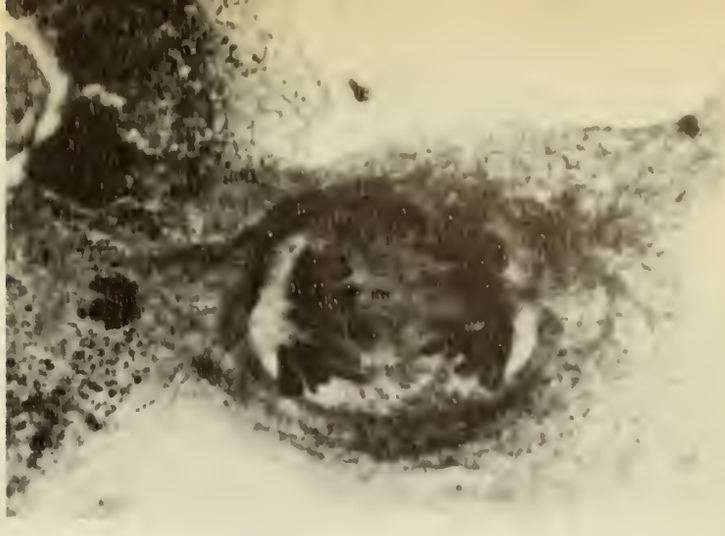
rette smoke drawn through an aupette. All cilia so subjected ceased beating within four minutes. Preceptor: Dr. Peter S. Amenta, Dept. of Anatomy. The experiment was demonstrated at the 78th Session of the American Association of Anatomists in Miami, Florida in April, 1965. Published: *The Anatomical Record,* 151:3, March, 1965.

RICHARD C. FERREIRA
Nucleolar Organizer Chromosomes.
Studies were conducted to locate nucleolar organizer chromosomes on cultered cells of Treturus viridiscius. Preliminary results demonstrated two chromosomes with characteristic secondary constrictions. Using the ultra-microbeam chromosomes without such constriction were isolated and in no instance did the nucleus formed by these chromosomes possess a nucleolus. The suspected nucleolar organizer chromosomes have not been observed in advantagous position to allow irradiation and to demonstrate that they are nucleolar organizers. Preceptor: Dr. Peter S. Amenta, Dept. of Anatomy. Published: *The Anatomical Record,* 148:2, February, 1964.

RICHARD C. FERREIRA
Nucleolar Mass of Newt Cells in Culture.
Using the principles of density and refractive index, it is possible to estimate the dry mass of a cell or cellular component using the A. O. Baker Interference Microscope. Although final analysis was not complete, the mass of the nucleoli is in the range of 10^{-12} gm. Preceptor: Dr. Peter S. Amenta, Dept. of Anatomy.

RICHARD E. FREEMAN AND JOHN R. GLASSBURN
Cerebral Collateral Circulation
Investigative angiographic determination of the presence or development of cerebral collateral circulation in the canine following occlusive microsphere injection via the internal carotid artery with or without subsequent injection of acetylcholine. Preliminary results suggested the existence of collaterials. Preceptor: Dr. Henry L. Pearlmutter, Dept. of Radiology.

RICHARD E. FREEMAN
Determinination of Normal MEFR-⅓ Values Prior to and Following the Administration of Isuprel via vaporizer. Preceptor: Dr. Leon Cander, Dept. of Medicine.



Cell in late Anaphase by R. Ferriera

JOHN R. GLASSBURN
Cerebral Collateral Circulation
(See Freeman, R. E.)

SAM C. GOULD
Lymphedema Caused by Lymphatic Destruction
Massive edema was produced in the hind leg of 12 dogs by destroying the subcutaneous lymphatic network of the leg along with ligating the deep lymphatic trunk at the Femoral area. This work supports the concept that post-mastectomy edema of the arm is caused by lymphatic destruction. Preceptors: Dr. John M. Howard and Dr. Danese, Dept. of Surgery.

PAUL B. HABERMAN
Interrelations between Lipid and CHO Metabolism.
The effects of hyperlipemia on CHO metabolism were investigated by I.V. GTT before and after periods of hyperlipemia. Preceptor: Dr. Donald Beskowitz.

JOHN A. HOLLAND
Analysis of Cell Fractions of Pseudomonas Aeruginosa After Incubation With C^{14} Labelled Alanine.
Pseudomonas aeruginosa cells were incubated with labelled C_{14} alanine. The cells were lysed and then broken apart by sonic oscillation. Fractionation of the various cell particles was obtained by differential centrifugation. The resultant fractions were extracted for lipids. Specific radioactivity was determined for each of these fractions and found to be greatest in the whole cells with decreasing values in the supernatant, membranes, and RNA fractions. Phosphorus determinations were also made for each of the fractions as a basis for more accurate comparison of specific activity. Preceptor: Dr. Gaby, Dept. of Microbiology.

MARSHALL H. JONES
Alloxan Induced Diabetes Mellitus
(See Aita, P. C.)

MARSHALL H. JONES
Studies of the Peripheral Lymphatics Following Occlusion of the Femoral Vein in the Dog.
(See Ersek, R. A.)

ROBERT L. KAINE AND JOHN J. ALIFANO
The Canine Cardiovascular System
The cardiovascular system of dogs was studies in C.V.I. Open heart thoracic surgery was aseptically performed. Small metallic rods (traumatizers) were anchored in the apex of the heart, so that one end of the rod became situated between the cusp leaflets of the mitral or aortic valve, to study the effects of valvular incompetence. At the same time, a radioopaque dye was injected at the apex into the myocardium, the superficial lymphatics visualized and the main collecting lymphatic duct cannulated. Into this lymphatic trunk hypaque was injected in a retrograde fashion and serially X-rayed to study the lymphatic channels and flow rates of lymphatic fluid in the normal dog heart and in the heart crippled by induced valvular incompetence. Preceptor: Dr. Henry Pearlmutter, Dept. of Radiology.

PAUL P. KRASNER AND RONALD PENNOCK
Studies in the Relationship Between Blood Glucose and 17-OH Steroids.
It was attempted to demonstrate whether the normal 24 hour diurnal blood glucose level was at all affected by a similar diurnal variation in 17-OH steroids from the adrenal cortex, and whether this cause and effect could be implicated in the etiology of Diabetes Mellitus. 28 hour glucose and steroid infusions were performed on normal and diabetic patients and results evaluated. A relationship was strongly suggested by the data. Preceptors: Dr. Gordon Bendersky and Dr. Georgana Faludi, Dept. of Medicine.

ALAN I. LEBOWITZ
Studies of Antibodies Against Mouse Sarcoma #70 in Rabbits.
Preceptor: Dr. Carl Alper, Dept. of Biological Chemistry.

DONALD L. MELLMAN
Norepinephrine Refractoriness and Endotoxic Shock.
The project involved the study of norepinephrine refractriness following

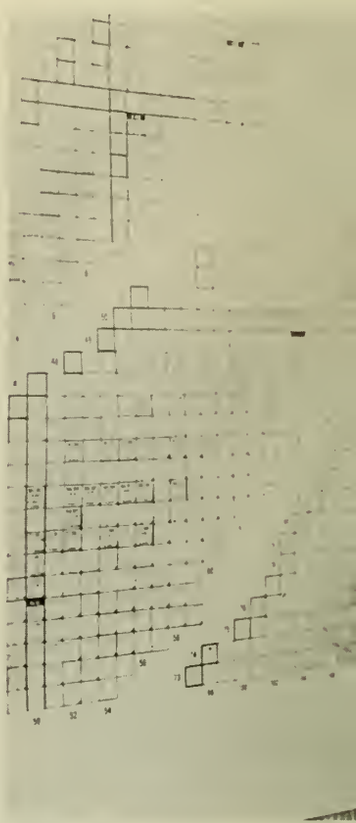
R. Ersek

S. Gould

an endotoxic insult and the value of aldosterone to reverse this refractoriness. Cats were subjected to an endotoxic insult and inconsistently developed refractoriness to norepinephrine. In only a minimal number of the animals did aldosterone reverse the refractoriness. Preceptor: John M. Howard, Dept. of Surgery.

DONALD L. MELLMAN
Hydroxyethyl Starch as a Plasma Expander.
(See Beal, E. W.)

FRANCIS G. MOORE
Lymphatics of the Peritoneal Cavity.
The project was outlining the lymphatics of the peritoneal cavity by the intraperitoneal injection of a lipoid contrast material (Ethiodol) which would be absorbed and could be traced radiographically. The project did not yield significant data because of poor absorption of contrast material. Preceptor: Dr. John M. Howard, Dept. of Surgery.



J. Weiner

WILLIAM H. PELOQUIN
Studies on the Isocitritase System in Streptomyces Griseus.
The enzyme isocitritase, the controlling enzyme of the glyoxylate cycle, which catalyzes the reversible cleavage of isocitrate to yield equimolar amounts of glyoxylate and succinate, was studied in Streptomyces griseus 3492. The organism was grown in various media and the growth and specific activity of isocitritase in the organism could be neither induced nor repressed to any significant extent. This suggests that the existence of isocitritase is of a constitutive nature in this organism. tor: Dr. A. H. Romano, Dept. of Microbiology, University of Cincinnati.

RONALD PENNOCK AND DAVID C. RILLING
Experimental Production of Portal Hypertension in Dogs.
A reverse Eck fistula was employed to create portal hypertension in dogs. The pathologic changes resulting from the induced hypertension were studied. Preceptor: Dr. H. Tanyol, Dept. of Anatomy.

RONALD PENNOCK
Vascular Changes in Alcoholic Patients.
(See Rilling, D. C.)

RONALD PENNOCK
Studies in the Relationship Between Blood Glucose and 17-OH Steroids.
(See Krasner, P. P.)

DAVID C. RILLING AND RONALD PENNOCK
Vascular Changes in Alcoholic Patients.
One hundred male chronic alcoholic patients were examined for the presence of varicose veins, telangiectasia, and palmar erythema and fibrosis. The findings were compared with a control group of nonalcoholic patients. The incidence of positive findings was significantly higher in the alcoholic group. The question of primary vascular disease in the etiology of alcoholism was raised. Preceptor: Dr. H. Tanyol, Dept. of Anatomy.

DAVID C. RILLING
Experimental Production of Portal Hypertension in Dogs.
(See Pennock, R.)

FREDERICK H. ROEVER
Studies in Renal Transplantation in Dogs.
Preceptor: John M. Howard, Dept. of Surgery.

RICHARD J. TORPIE
Thalidomide in Experimental Teratogenesis in Mice.
Preceptor: Dr. John M. Boyd, Department of Biological Chemistry.

RICHARD J. TORPIE
The Use of Citation Data in Writing the History of Science.
Graphic computer analysis of the bibleographies of key discoveries leading to Nirenberg's DNA-genetic code discovery show many linkages which agree with dependencies listed in a recent history of the subject. The mechanized citation index demonstrates other important but unrec-

ognized discoveries and other dependences not demonstrated in the history. The methods are useful historic tools since they identify key events, their chronology, their inter-relationships, and their relative importance. Published: Institute of Scientific Information of Philadelphia, 1964.

RICHARD J. TORPIE
Study of the Dying Patient and Attitudes Toward Death.
An extensive review of the literature outlining the mechanisms by which a patient deals with his terminal illness. The attitudes of the patient are investigated, and also those of the physician, medical student, and nursing staff. The terminally ill child and mental patient receive particular study. Preceptor: Dr. Jerome Karasic, Dept. of Psychiatry.

CLIFFORD J. TURNER
Investigation of Radiation Nephritis.
The production of radiation nephritis in dogs was attempted by bilateral posterior portal irradiation, simulating a radiation therapy program, with evaluation of the dogs by renal function studies serially up to one year after irradiation. Preceptor: Dr. L. W. Brady.

PAUL T. TURNER
Determination of the Active Site of Glucagon Using Acid Hydrolysis.
(See Warrington, J. T.)

JOHN THEODORE WARRINGTON, JR., PAUL TRUMAN TURNER, AND GEORGE G. WESTERMAN.
Determination of the Active Site of Glucagon Using Acid Hydrolysis.
Glucagon, a polypeptide hyperglycemic factor of the Pancreas, was subjected to acid hydrolysis and the fractions separated by microelectrophoresis. The active fraction was to be determined by animal bioassay. The amino acid sequence of this fraction would then be determined utilizing the amino acid analyzer. Preceptor: Dr. Julius Schultz, Dept. of Biological Chemistry.

D. Mellman

P. Aita

P. Krasner & R. Pennock

JEFFERY RICHARD WEINER
Evaluation of a New Intravenous Cholangiographic Agent.
The project was concerned with the evaluation of a new iodide containing I.V. cholangiographic agent. The cardiovascular and renal hemodynamic effects upon administration of a therapeutic dose were observed. I^{131} uptake was also evaluated in some of the subjects. No significant toxic effects were noted. Preceptors: Dr. Peter Siegler and Dr. John H. Nodine, Dept. of Medicine.

NORMAN M. WERTHER
Evaluation of Peripheral Vasodilator Agents by Plethesmography.
Various potential peripheral vasodilator drugs were tested in humans in vivo and their beneficial clinical effects were correlated with changes in the fluid volume of the plethesmograph chamber. Preceptors: Dr. A. Corman and Dr. John H. Nodine, Dept. of Medicine.

WILLIAM I. WESTCOTT AND JACK DEVOR
Living With Disease.
As part of the Hahnemann television series "Living with Disease" the

Psychiatry Department contributed a panel discussion of "Anxiety and Depression."
The two summer fellows in psychiatry interviewed 100 people to determine to whom they went when they were anxious or depressed and in turn interviewed 20 physicians, ministers, and rabbis to find out how they advised the anxious and depressed and compile any questions they might themselves have about psychiatry.
The results of these interviews were presented to the panel of psychiatrists and a list of 10 do's and 10 don'ts in advising people who are anxious or depressed was offered to the public. The program was concluded with questions about psychiatry and mental illness directed to the panel of psychiatrists. Preceptor: Dr. Franklin West, Dept. of Psychiatry.

GEORGE G. WESTERMAN
Human In Vivo Kinetics of Penicillinase Activity Against Penicillin G, Methicillin, and Nafcillin.
The effect of penicillinase from *Bacillus cereus* (Neutrapen) upon the blood level of penicillin G, methicillin, and nafcillin was investigated in nine normal volunteers. The penicillins were administered by intravenous infusion at a constant rate for 4 hr. Penicillinase (800,000 units) was administered intramuscularly after 120 min of penicillin infusion. Blood samples were obtained every 15 min during the 4-hr period. Microbiological assays of blood samples to determine penicillin content were performed by the cylinder plate method, and were based on antimicrobial activity against *Sarcina lutea.* Kinetic analysis of data was carried out by computer to determine disappearance rate constants and dilution space for each type of penicillin in each patient during the first 2 hr. These values were compared with those in the second 2 hr (after penicillinase administration). Penicillin G rapidly disappeared from the blood after penicillinase injection, and remained absent for the remaining 2 hr of the experiment. Nafcillin and methicillin showed a drop in serum concentration which was less rapid, much less complete, and of shorter duration after penicillinase administration. Preceptor: John H. Nodine. Published: Antimicrobial Agents & Chemotherapy – 1964.
This paper was read by invitation at: The Annual Meeting of The American Society for Microbiology in New York in Oct., 1964.
The Annual Meeting of the American Society for Clinical Research in Carmel, California in Jan., 1965.

F. Roever

G. Westerman

GEORGE G. WESTERMAN AND ROBERT A. ERSEK
Cytogenetics in Clinical Medicine.
Exhibit displaying the application of Cytogenetics to Clinical Medicine. This exhibit won an award at the 1965 Student American Medical Association Convention in Chicago. Preceptor: Dr. B. Kaufman, Dept. of Anatomy.

GEORGE G. WESTERMAN
Photography
1. Macrophotography for Dr. H. Reiman and Dr. P. Ma, Hahnemann Medical College Dept. of Public Health for paper on the Maturation of Atypical Mycobacterium. 2. Photomicrography for Dr. P. Ma, Hahnemann Medical College Dept. of Public Health for paper on the Colony Characteristics of Atypical Mycobacterium. 3. Photomicrography for Dr. T. Ducanes, Hahnemann Medical College Dept. of Pathology for paper on Histology of Rare Tumors of Endocrine Glands.

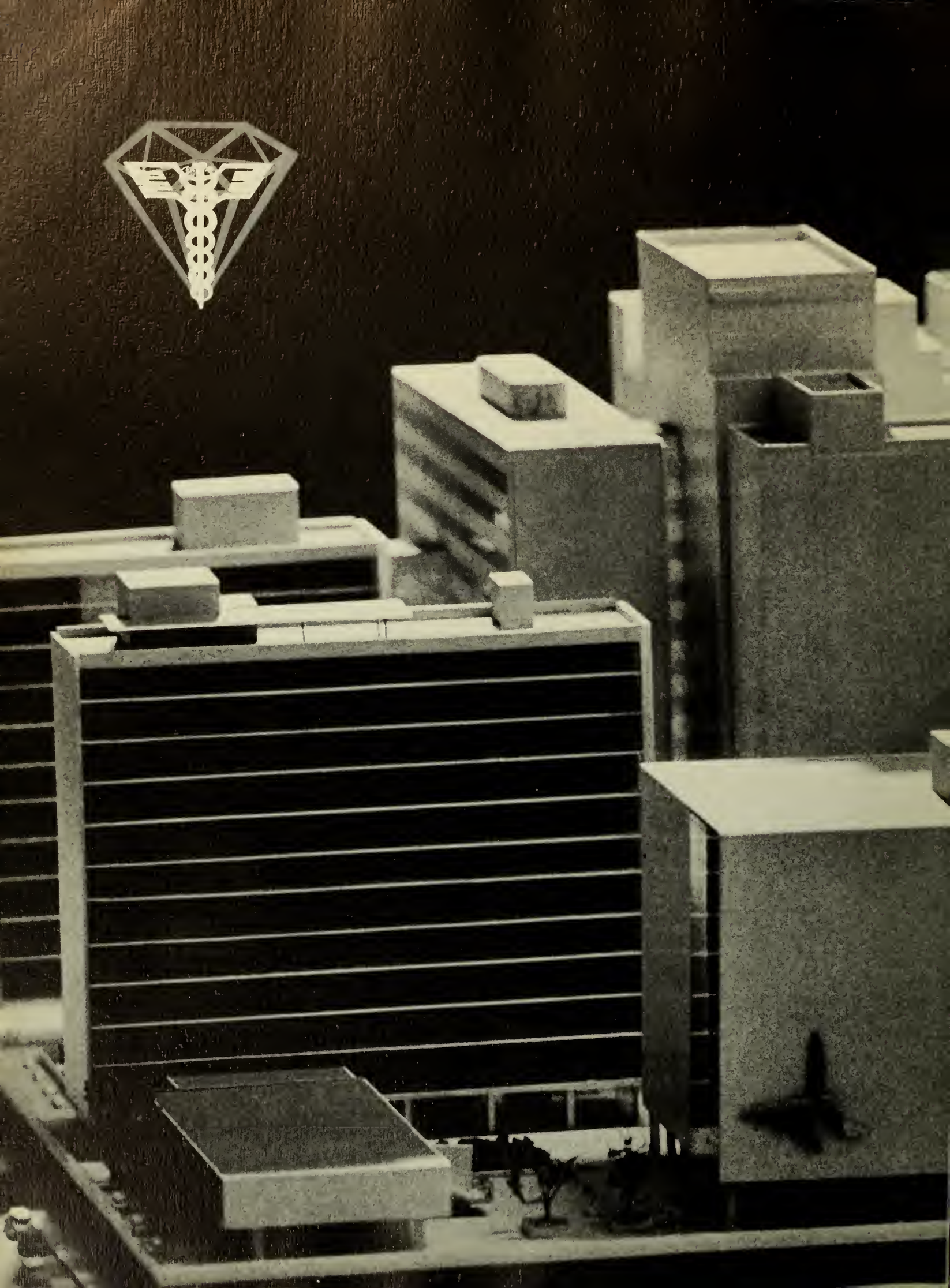
GEORGE G. WESTERMAN
Chemical Analysis of Human and Dog Gastric Secretions.
Preceptor: Dr. H. Appert, Dept. of Physiology.

GEORGE G. WESTERMAN
A Re-evaluation of the Treatment of Adverse Reactions to Penicillin.
This paper is an analysis and review of treatment of pencillin sensitivity reactions. Original insights gained from research of the authors' is part of this article. Preceptor: Dr. A. Corman, Dept. of Medicine.

GEORGE G. WESTERMAN
The Psychiatric Impact Abortion.
A extensive review and analysis of the indications for abortion on psychiatric grounds and the impact of an abortion on the patient. Preceptor: Dr. Jerome Karasic, Dept. of Psychiatry.

GEORGE G. WESTERMAN
Determination of the Active Site of Glucagon Using Acid Hydrolysis.
(See Warrington, J. T.)

GEORGE G. WESTERMAN
The Essentials of Cytogenetics.
(See Ersek, R. A.)



seniors

Paul Charles Aita, M.D.

University of Pennsylvania, B.A.
Aesculapian Society
Serpent Society
Undergraduate Research Society

John J. Alifano, Jr., M.D.

American International College
University of Vermont, B.A.
University of Connecticut
Undergraduate Research Society
Medical Minstrels

Carl Edwin Anderson M.D.

Muhlenberg College, B.S.

Deborah Noble Baird, M.D.

Cedar Crest College, B.A.

Robert E. Bauter, MD

Yale University, B.A.
Sophomore Class President
Student Institute
Newman Club
Impulse Editor
Serpent Society

Edward W. Beal M.D.

Dartmouth College, A.B.
Class President
Student Institute
Aesculapian Society
Undergraduate Research Society

Donna L Bell, M.D.

College of Idaho, B.S.
University of Oregon, B.S.
Student Institute
Class Treasurer

Nathan A. Berger, M.D.

Temple University, A.B.
Undergraduate Research Society
Phi Lambda Kappa
Serpent Society
Medic Staff

Bruce Bogdanoff, M.D

Temple University, A.B.
Undergraduate Research Society
Phi Lambda Kappa
Serpent Society
Original Hahnemann City Jug Band

Stephen Bosacco, M.D.

University of Delaware, A.B.
Serpent Society

Richard K. Brooks, M.D.

Dartmouth College, A.B.
Alpha Omega Alpha
Serpent Society
Aesculapian Society
Student Institute

David R. Burns, M.D.

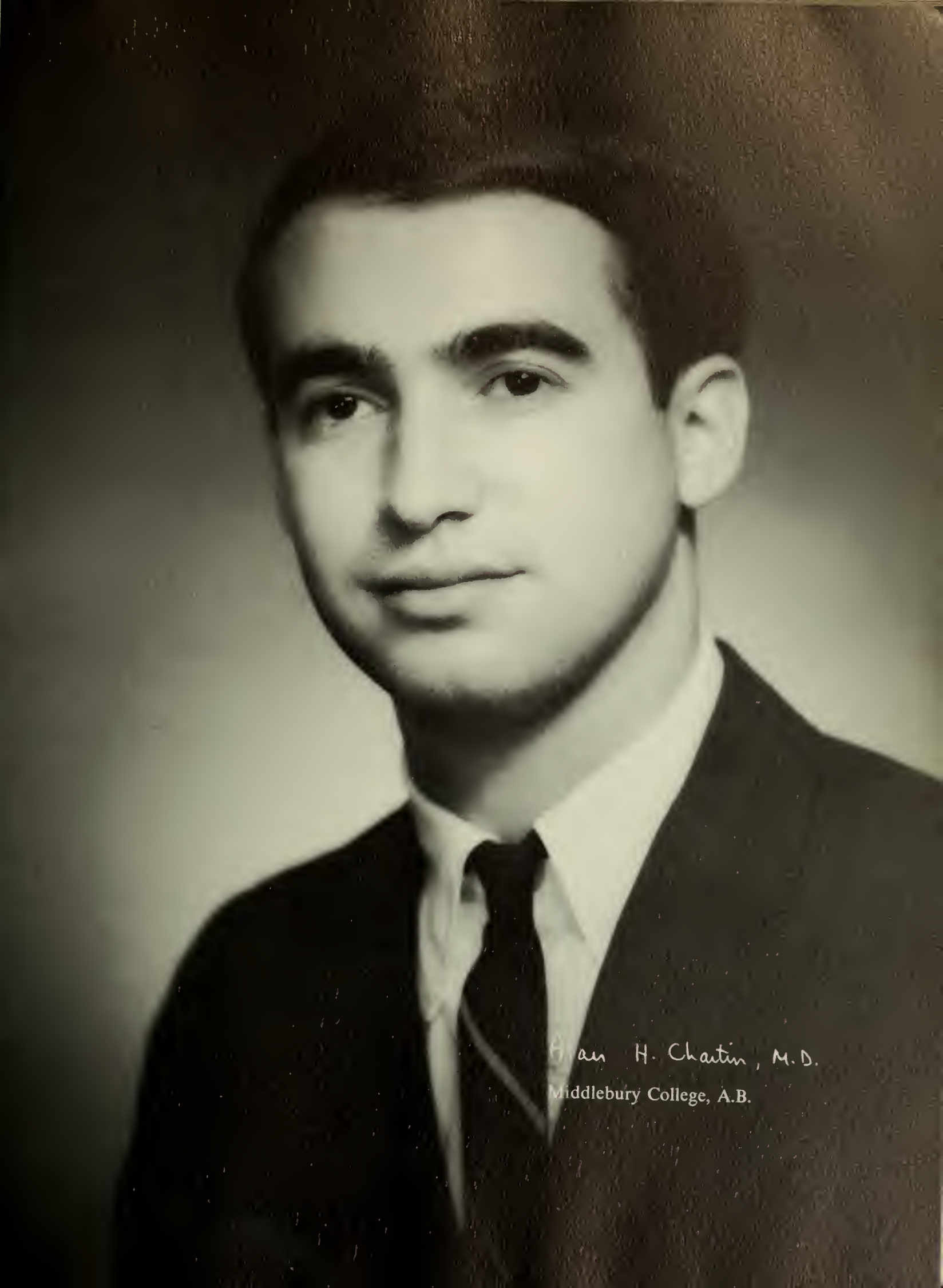
Lehigh University

Albert S. Callis M.D.

Muhlenberg College, B.S.
Alpha Omega Alpha

Ronald D. Castellano M.D.

Pennsylvania State University, B.S.
Serpent Society
Impulse Staff
Medic Staff
Alpha Kappa Kappa



Ivan H. Chaitin, M.D.

Middlebury College, A.B.

John A. Cistone M.D.

St. Peters College, B.S.

Robert V Cummings, M.D.

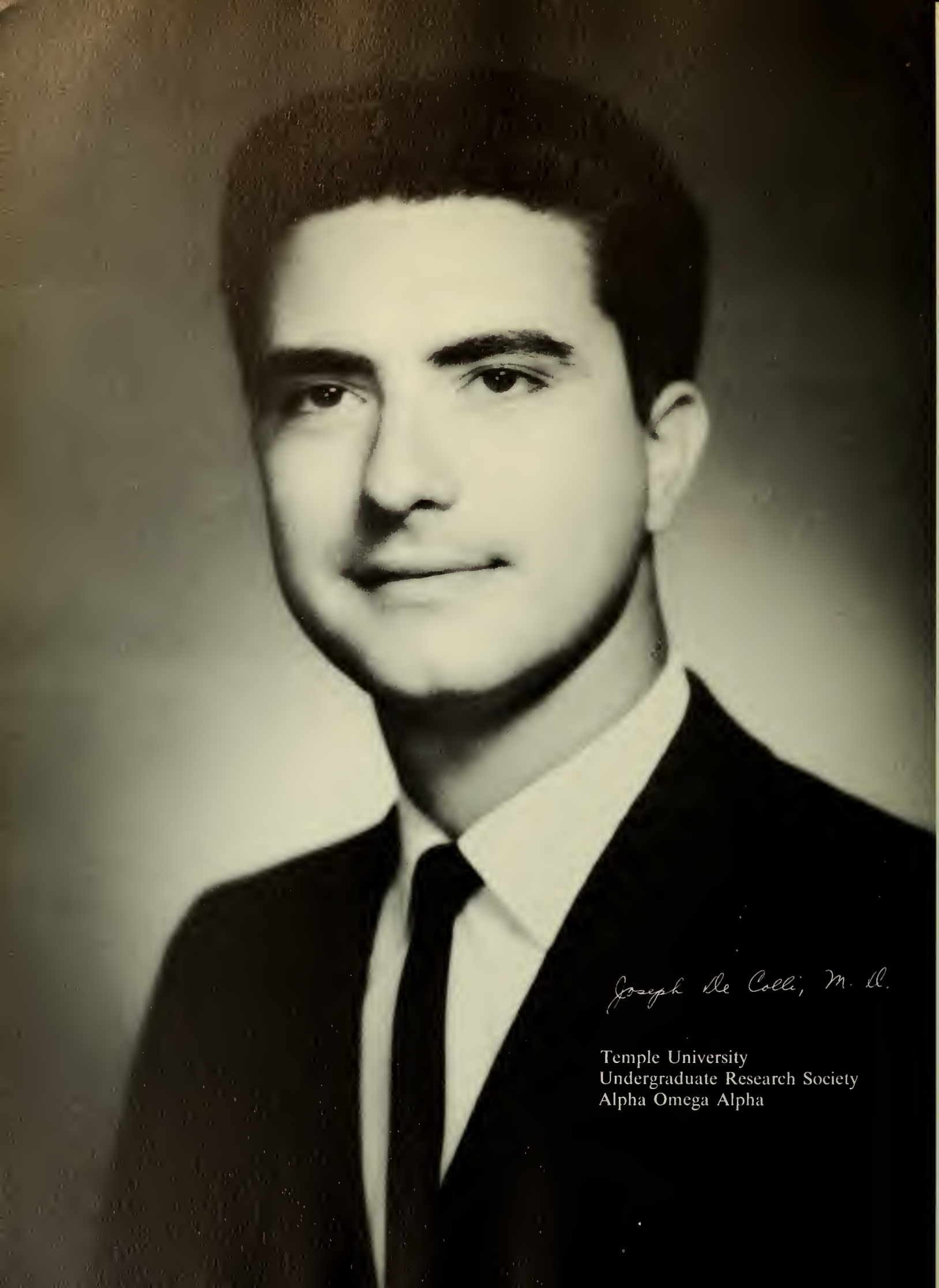
Washington and Jefferson College, B.A.

Fred. G. Davis M.D.

Cornell University, B.A.
Aesculapian Society
Serpent Society
Alpha Omega Alpha

William E. K. Davis M.D.

Ursinus College, B.S.
Surgical Journal Club



Joseph De Colli, M. D.

Temple University
Undergraduate Research Society
Alpha Omega Alpha

Jack A. Dewar, M.D.
Franklin and Marshall College

Robert H. Cook, M.D.

Morris Harvey College, B.S.
Student Institute — President
S.A.M.A. — Region Vice-Pres.
Serpent Society — Chairman
Medic — Staff Editor
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Aesculapian Society
Medical Minstrels

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Medic Staff

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Serpent Society
Medic Staff

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Medic Staff

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Lehigh University, B.A.
Alpha Omega Alpha
Aesculapian Society

Dartmouth College, A.B., M.A.
President Undergraduate Research Society
Serpent Society
Student Institute

John Robertson Glassburn Jr. M.D

Pennsylvania State University, B.S.
Aesculapian Society

Robert S. Gold, M.D.

Ursinus College
Phi Lambda Kappa
Jug Band

Allen L. Goldman M.D.

University of Delaware, A.B.
Phi Lambda Kappa
Medical Minstrels

Sam C. Gould, M.D.

University of Pennsylvania, A.B.
Alpha Omega Alpha
Medic Staff
Class Athletic Coach

H. Wendell Gray Jr. M.D.

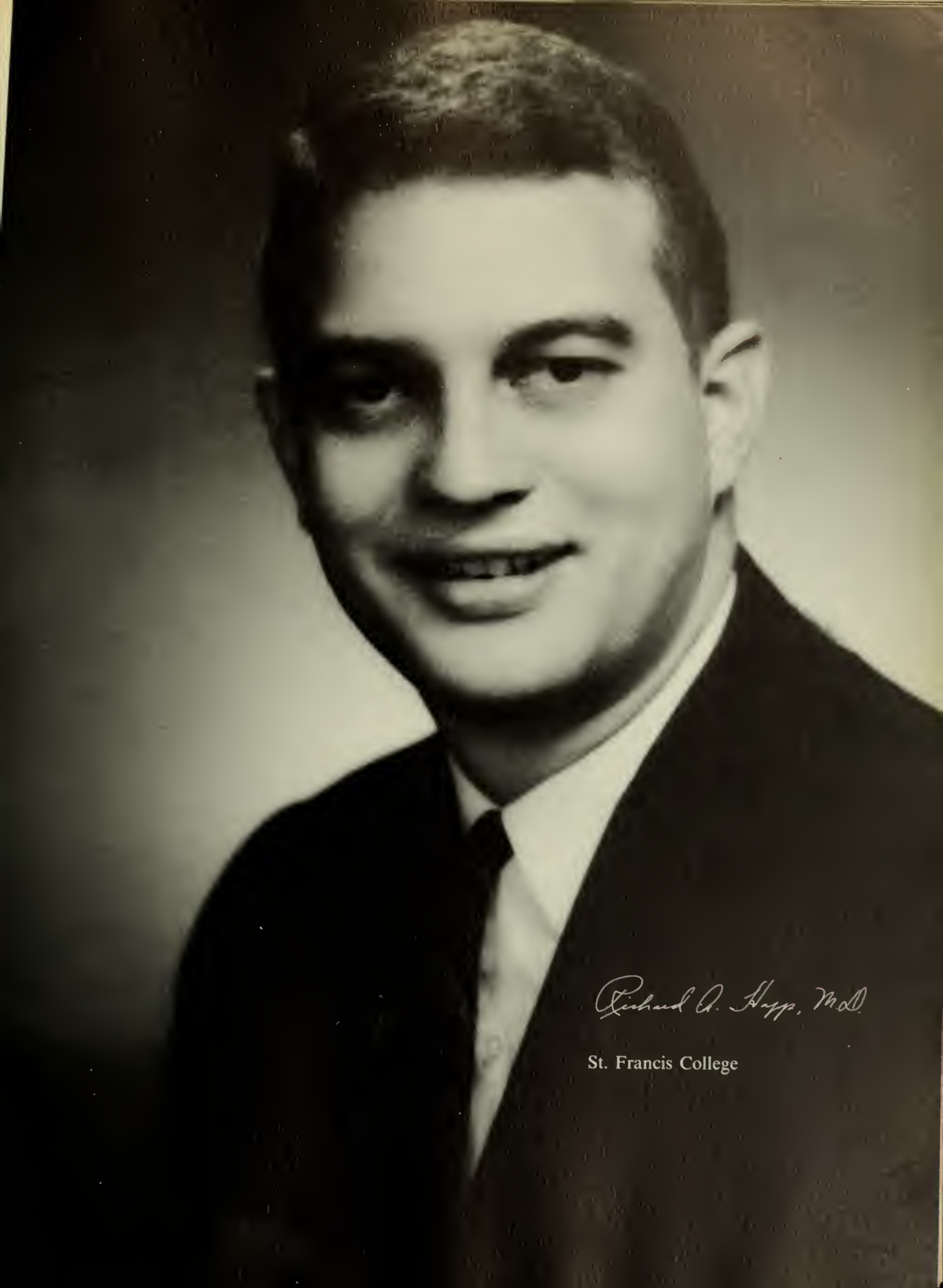
University of Colorado, A.B.
University of Pennsylvania
Aesculapian Society

Frank M. Deane Jr. M.D.

Georgetown University, B.S.
Serpent Society
Medic Staff – Business Manager

Paul B. Haberman, M.D.

Pennsylvania State University, B.S.
Aesculapian Society



Richard A. Hipp, M.D.

St. Francis College

John A. Holland, M.D.

Dartmouth College, B.A.

William H. Hollis MD

Lebanon Valley College, B.S.

Marc G. Horman M.D.
University of Pennsylvania, B.A.

Robert C. Hunsicker, M.D.

Franklin and Marshall College, B.A.
Aesculapian Society, President
Student Institute
Original Hahnemann City Jug Band
Medical Minstrels
Intramural Athletics, Chairman

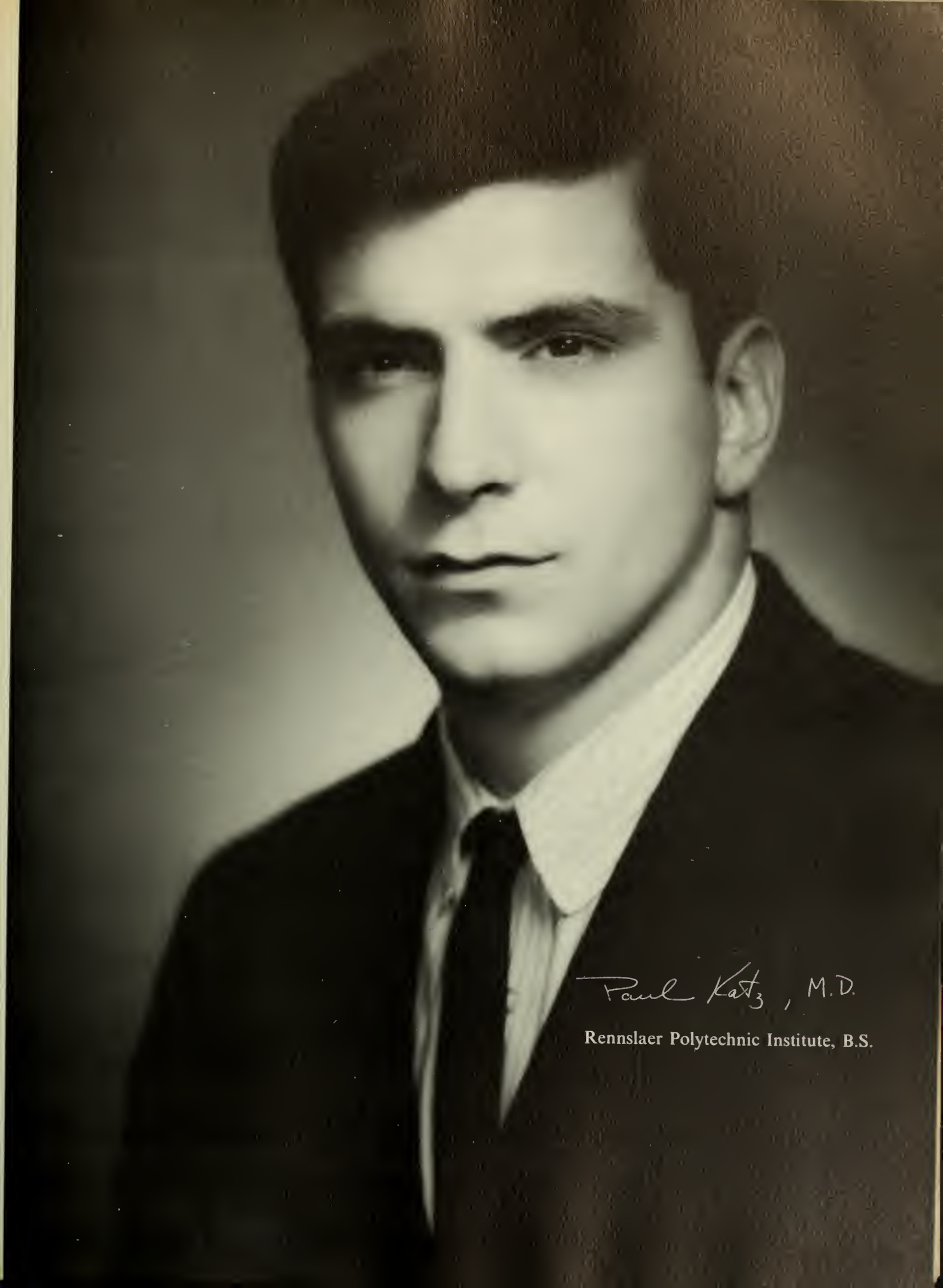
Kenneth L. Jones M.D.

Williams College, B.A.
Aesculapian Society

Marshall K. Jones Jr. M.D.

Yale University, B.A.

Robert L. Kaine, M.D.



Paul Katz, M.D.

Rennslaer Polytechnic Institute, B.S.

Robert S. Knapp M D

Grove City College, B.S.
Serpent Society
Christian Medical Assoc.
Radio Operators' Club

Errol R. Korn, M.D.

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Phi Lambda Kappa – President

Theodore J. Kowalyshyn MD

Lehigh University, B.S.
Alpha Omega Alpha

Paul P Kraemer, M.D.

Ursinus College, B.S.
Phi Lambda Kappa
Undergraduate Research Society

Peter H. Lavine M. D.

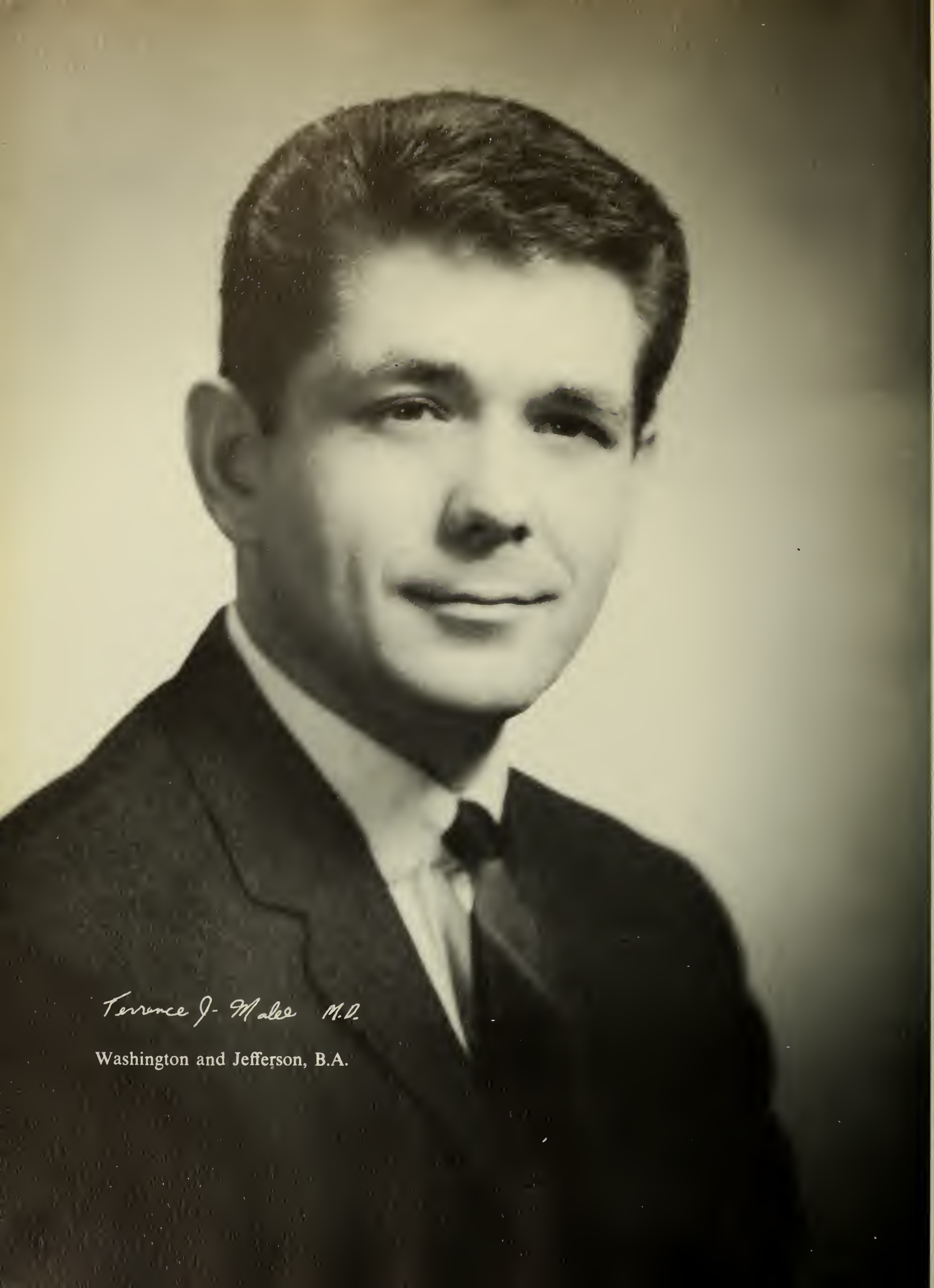
Franklin and Marshall College, B.A.
Phi Delta Epsilon
Serpent Society

anklin and Marshall College, B.A.
erpent Society

Villanova University, B.S.
Phi Lambda Kappa
Serpent Society

Michael A Zeuschner, M.D.

Franklin and Marshall College, B.A.



Terrance J. Malee M.D.

Washington and Jefferson, B.A.

Albright University

Robert E Mladdy, M.D.

Fairfield University, B.S.
Serpent Society
Hahnemann Ski Club

Frederick J. McClure, M.D.

La Salle College, B.A.

John Macca, M.D.

University of Saranton, B.S.
Newman Club

Donald A Melchiode M D.

St. Josephs College, B.S.
Serpent Society – Chairman
Student Institute
Medic Staff
Medical Minstrels
Jug Band

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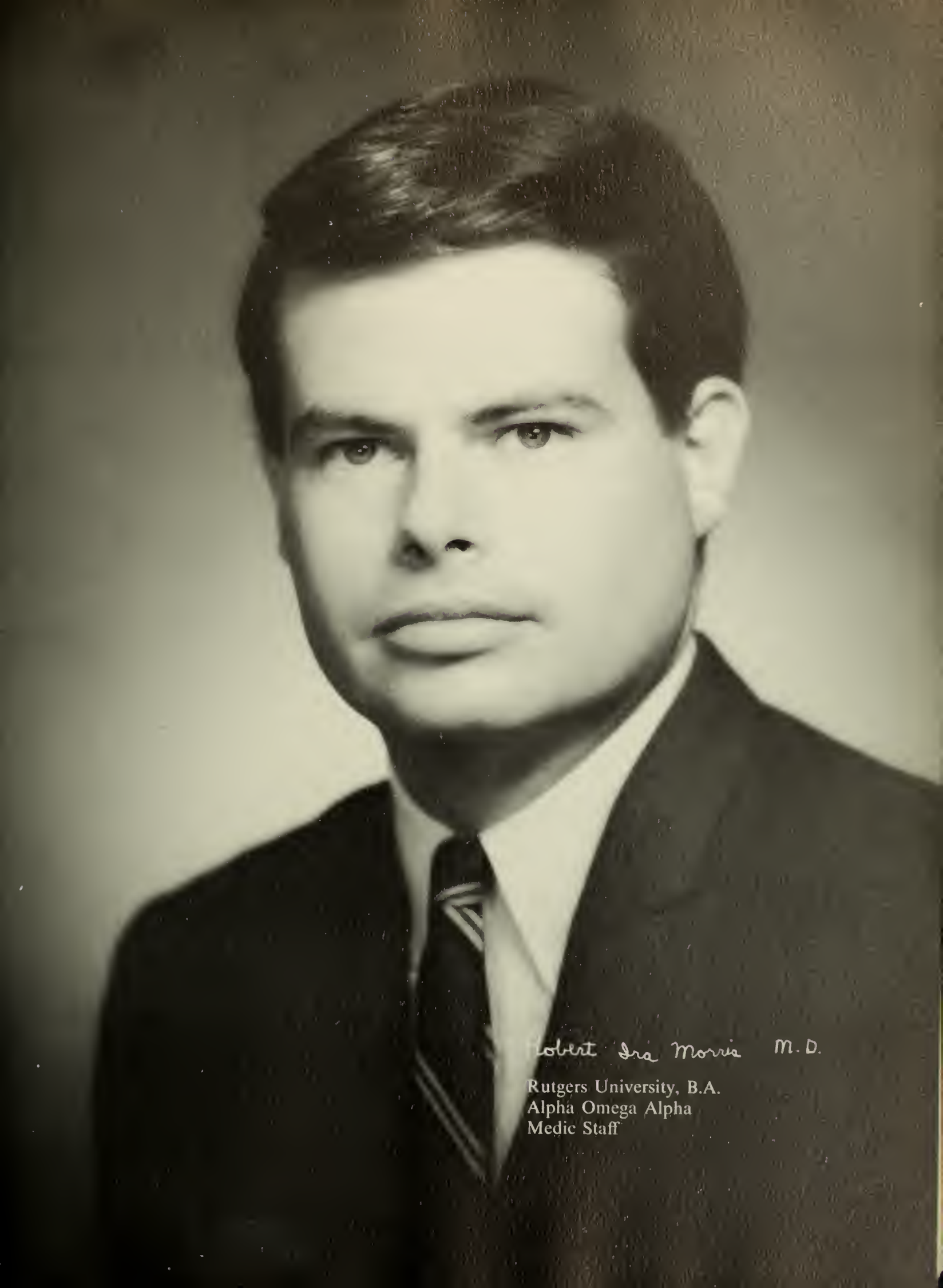
Undergraduate Research Society
Aesculapian Society
Serpent Society

Gettysburg College, A.B.
Aesculapian Society
Student Institute

Francis G. Moore

LaSalle College, B.A.


Robert Ira Morris M.D.
Rutgers University, B.A.
Alpha Omega Alpha
Medic Staff

William H. Peloquin, M.D.

Capital University, B.S.
University of Cincinnati, M.S.
Alpha Omega Alpha

Ronald S Pennock MD

Muhlenberg College
Phi Lambda Kappa

David C. Rilling, M.D.

Dickinson College, B.S.
Undergraduate Research Society
Intramural Athletics
Serpent Society

Frederick H. Roever M.D.

Haverford College, B.S.
Undergraduate Research Society
Christian Medical Society
Serpent Society
Medic Staff

Harvey M. Rubin, M.D.

Washington and Jefferson College, A.B.
Phi Delta Epsilon

Alfred Mitchell Sadler Jr MD

Amherst College, A.B.
Alpha Omega Alpha
Aesculapian Society
Medic Staff
Student Institute

Fredric R. Gaull, M.D.

John Hopkins University, B.A.
Phi Lambda Kappa

John J. Selzby M.D.

Cornell University
Alpha Omega Alpha, President
Serpent Society

Bernard Stalker, M.D.

Moravian College, B.S.
Phi Delta Epsilon
Medical Minstrels

Richard A Stoltzfus, M.D.

Eastern Mennonite College, B.S.
Christian Medical Society

Michael B. Summers M.D.

Lehigh University, B.A.

Thomas W. Sweetman III M.D.

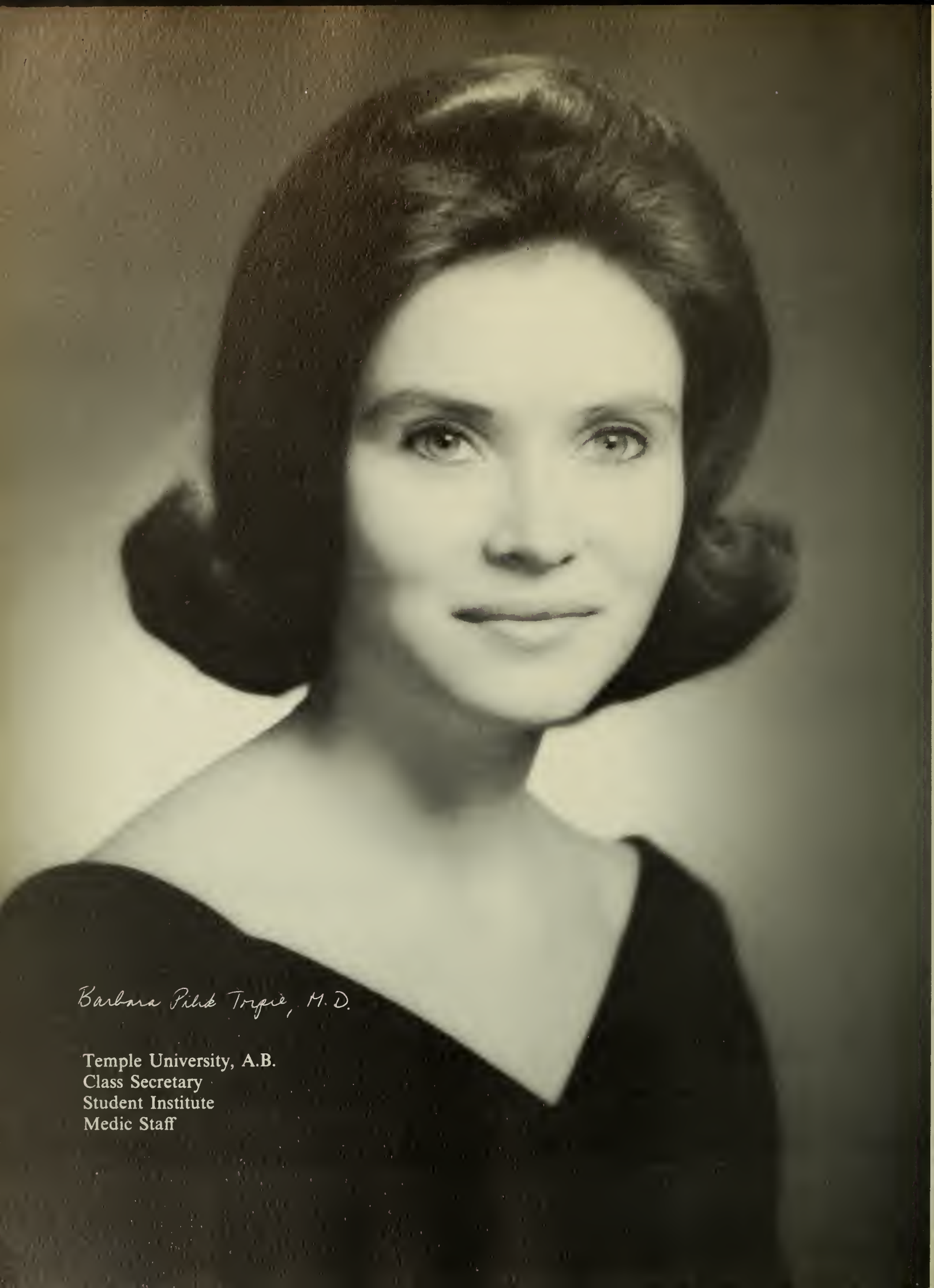
Drexel Institute of Technology, B.S.
Alpha Omega Alpha
Christian Medical Society

James Alan Taylor, M.D.

Asbury College, B.A.
Christian Medical Society

William C. Taylor Jr., M.D

University of Delaware, A.B.
Phi Lambda Kappa



Barbara Pilch Tropic, M.D.

Temple University, A.B.
Class Secretary
Student Institute
Medic Staff

Holy Cross College, B.S.
Chairman, Regional Chapter Medico
Karr Research Fellow
Serpent Society

Georgetown University, B.S.
Medic Staff

Clifford J. Turner, MD

Lehigh University, B.A.
Undergraduate Research Society

Duke University, B.A.
Alpha Omega Alpha

John T Warrington, III D

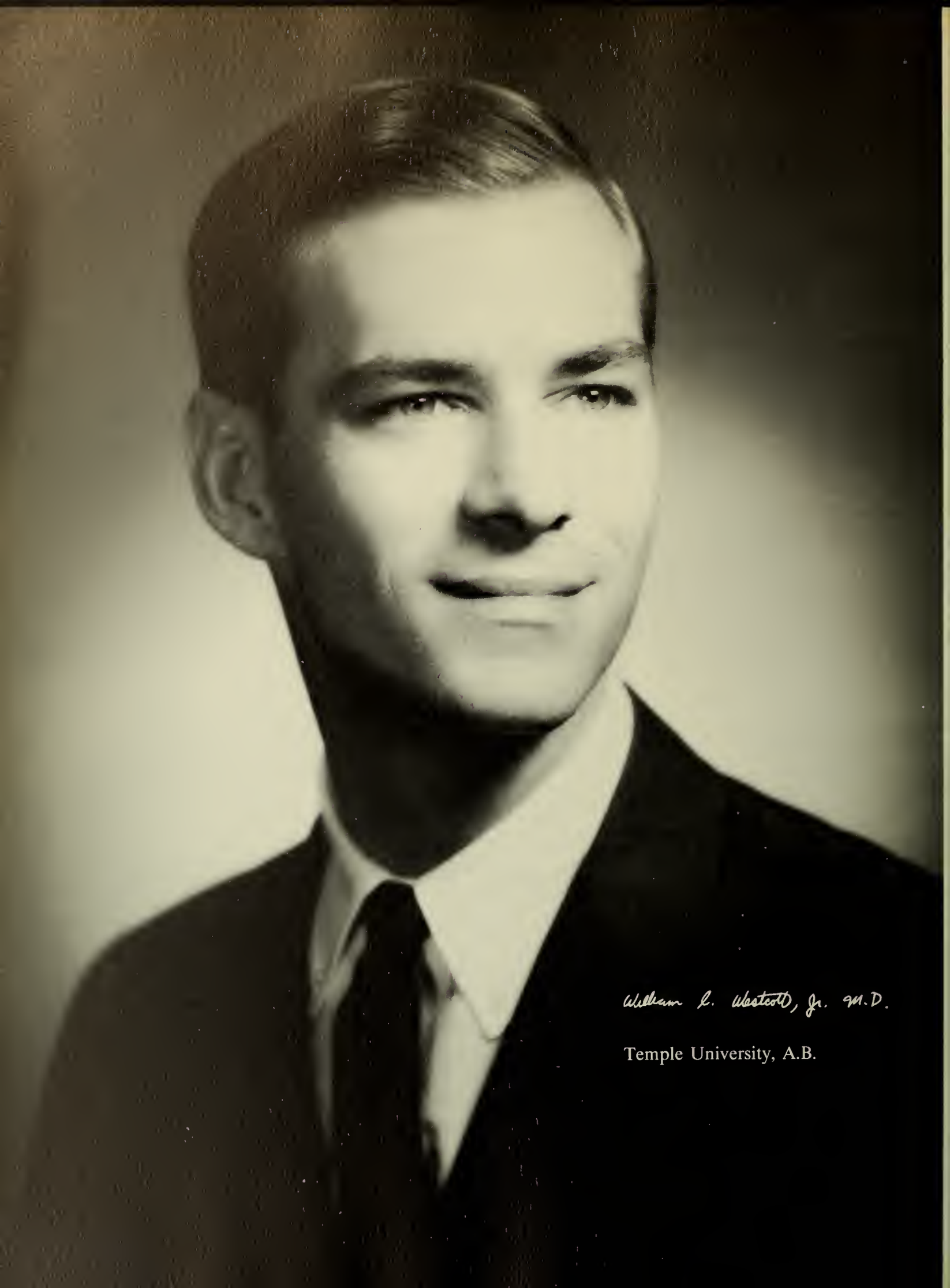
Swarthmore College, B.A.
Aesculapian Society
Serpent Society

Jeffrey R. Weiner, M

Franklin and Marshall College
Alpha Omega Alpha

Norman M. Werder, M.D.

Muhlenberg College, B.S.
Phi Delta Epsilon



William L. Westcott, Jr. M.D.

Temple University, A.B.

Lloyd T. Westerman, M.D.

Stanford University, B.A.
Undergraduate Research Society
Jug Band – Business Manager
Serpent Society
Medic Staff – Editor

Francis M. Wilhelm, M.D.

University of Notre Dame, B.S.
Newman Club

Jerold J. Yecies, M.D.

Western Reserve University, B.A.
Aesculapian Society

Robert V. Fidelis M D

Pennsylvania State University, B.S.
Aesculapian Society

Eli Warren Zuckter, M.K

Philadelphia College of Pharmacy
and Science, B.S.

Howard L. Zwibel, M.D.

University of Pennsylvania, A.B.
Phi Delta Epsilon
Aesculapian Society

Family Portraits

The Bairds

The Westermans

The Greenes

The Warringtons

The Trybuses

The Rubins

The Cummingses

The Morrises

The Joneses

The Malees

The Brookses

The Yecieses

The Flynns

The Peloquins

The Knapps

The Stoltzfuses

The McElieces

The Leaveys

The Freemans

The Silsbys

The Bautes

The Zwibels

The Golds

The Roevers

The Korns

The Hollises

The Torp

The Aitas

The Zuckers

The DeCollis

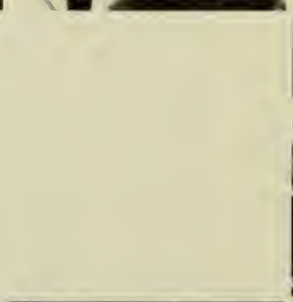
The Sweatmans

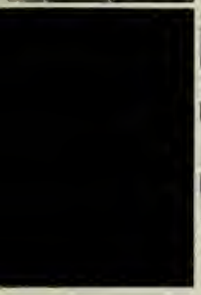
The Ferreiras

The ıeses

The Goulds

Senior Candids





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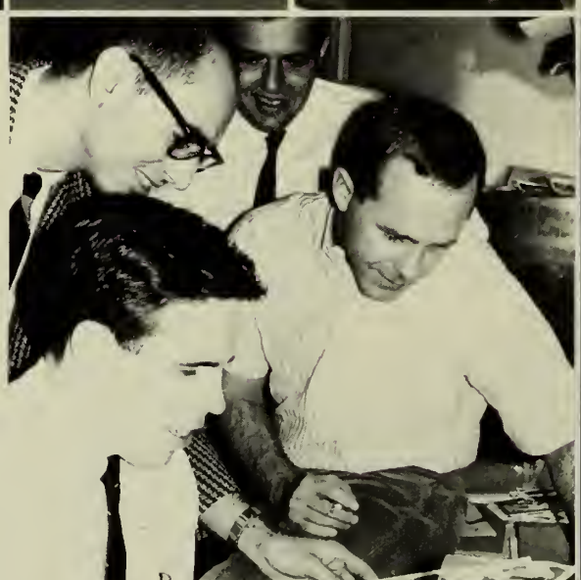
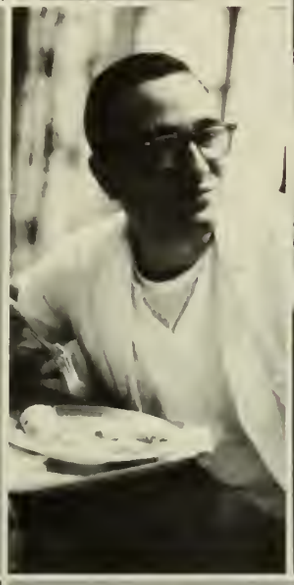
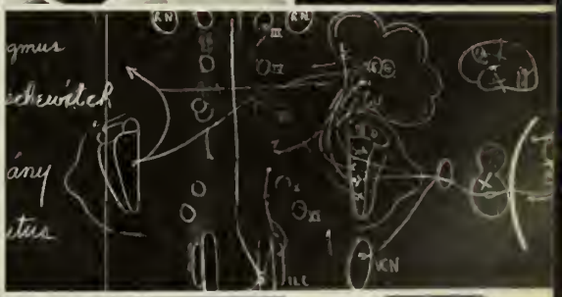






activities and reflections

ALPHA OMEGA ALPHA:

Since its inception in 1902 at the University of Illinois by William W. Root, the Alpha Omega Alpha Honor Medical Society has elected to its membership those juniors and seniors who have established outstanding scholastic records and professional attitudes. In addition many Hahnemann alumni and faculty who have demonstrated the above principles in their day to day practice of medicine have been elected. The establishment of the Zeta Chapter at Hahnemann in 1952 was in itself a tribute to Hahnemann, since chapters are established at only those institutions which demonstrate the highest standards of medical education and practice.

The annual A.O.A. lecture and banquet was this year, as it has been since the chapter's establishment, the culmination of the year's activities. This year Dr. Frank Glenn, Chief of Surgery at New York Hospital – Cornell University Medical Center, was our distinguished guest speaker. 1966, however, marked an innovation in the activities of the Zeta Chapter. A series of dinners were held with alumni A.O.A. members in non-academic medicine as guest speakers. These dinners fostered wide-ranging discussions which were designed to give the undergraduate A.O.A. members an appreciation and understanding of the unique problems and rewards met in the non-academic practice of medicine.

In looking to the future, it is hoped that members of A.O.A. will play a more active role in the extensive evaluation and modification of medical education that is currently being undertaken at Hahnemann.

Officers: President, John Silsby; Vice-President, Robert Morris; Secretary, Theodore Kowalyshyn; Treasurer, Joseph DeColli; Banquet Chairman, Robert Kaine.

Seniors: Richard Brooks, Albert Callie, Fred Davis, James Flynn, Sam Gould, William Peloquin, Alfred Sadler, Thomas Sweatman, Paul Turner, Jeffrey Wiener.

Juniors: Wally Buch, Malcolm Galen, Rollin Hawley, John Wandalowski, Stephen Risen.

John Silsby

THE AESCHULAPIAN SOCIETY:

The AESCHULAPIAN SOCIETY is the oldest society still in existence at Hahnemann. It is basically a social organization which seeks to develop more meaningful interclass and student-faculty relationships. This society holds regularly scheduled dinner meetings with interesting speakers on a variety of para-medical topics.

Members are selected by men already belonging to the society, keeping in mind students who have shown interest in school activities as well as having maintained a respectful academic record. The organization consists of about fifty students; this year's officers have been . . .

Bob Hunsicker – President
Don Flannigan – Vice Pres.
Paul Domson – Sec.-Treasurer
Dr. J. Imbriglia – Faculty Advisor
Dr. F. Tropea

THE CHRISTIAN MEDICAL SOCIETY:

The Hahnemann Christian Medical Society is a student chapter of the National Christian Medical Society.

The Society is non-denominational and exists as a professional organization of physicians, dentists, and medical and dental students. The purpose of the Society is to encourage one another in the Christian Faith and to investigate the spiritual implications of professional problems. In addition to a program of lectures and discussions, the Hahnemann Chapter maintains a clinic in a downtown Philadelphia rescue mission. Thus, we are a service and a social organization concerning ourselves with both the problems of our profession and those of our patients.

Thomas W. Sweatman, III
Secretary

THE STUDENT INSTITUTE:

The school year 1965-1966 saw an accelerated program of social, professional and athletic events. The keynote of our year's work was to keep the Hahnemann student informed so that he might feel more a part of this school. Perhaps the most significant contribution along these lines was the institution of a monthly news sheet, "the Impulse." Its appearance along with the "Insert" did much to reach our far flung compatriots. This publicity program augmented by an aggressive letter campaign did much for our successful social events which included cocktail and informal parties, picnics, minstrel and movie nites and our black tie Blue & Gold dance. Our guest lecturers were among the most learned ever to have been presented to Hahnemann; our sports season now includes basketball & football as well as softball.

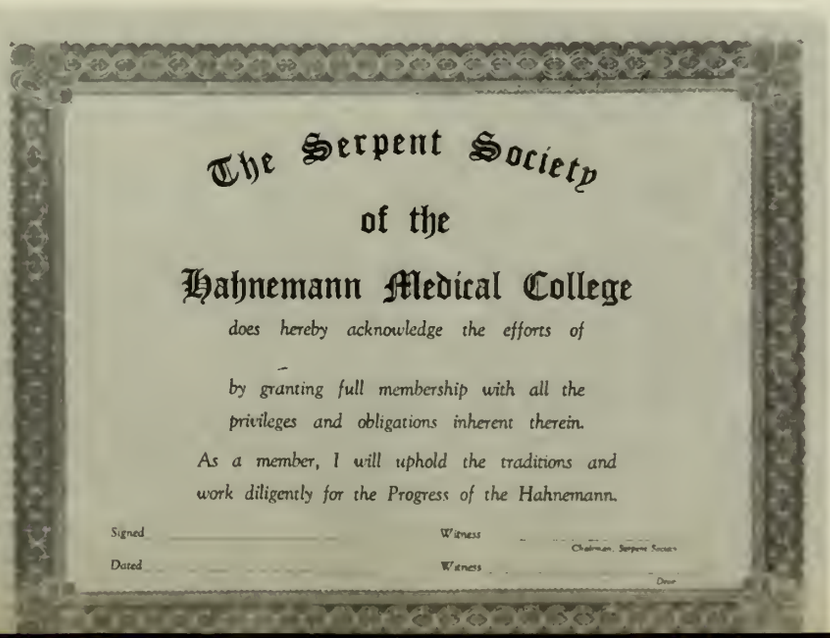
1966 was the year the Hahnemann student gained a voice in the curriculum committee. This was the year Hahnemann became a complete honor school. Let us hope this legacy will continue on. The contribution of the Senior class did much to add to the success of our year.

Mike O'Brien

THE SERPENT SOCIETY:

The Serpent Society is the service fraternity to the College, and is made up of Seniors, Juniors, and Sophomores. The Society's activities include: providing students to act as guides for tours of Hahnemann, to receive dignitaries visiting our College, and to act as escorts accompanying Hahnemann Staff members visiting undergraduate college campuses.

During our Sophomore year, under the direction of Bob Ersek, the Serpent Society became an integral part of the College scene. In our Junior year Jerry Melchiode took over the reins. The Serpent Society, operating at maximum efficiency, provided tours and answered questions for almost 90% of prospective Freshman students.



The Serpent Society

of the

Hahnemann Medical College

does hereby acknowledge the efforts of

by granting full membership with all the privileges and obligations inherent therein.

As a member, I will uphold the traditions and work diligently for the Progress of the Hahnemann.

Signed _____ Witness _____

Chairman, Serpent Society

Dated _____ Witness _____

Dean

THE UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH SOCIETY:

On the third Wednesday in March, the Undergraduate Research Society holds its annual Research Day. Ten students who have been involved in original investigation during the preceding year are selected to present abstracts of their work from the podium to an assemblage of faculty, guests, and fellow students. Comments and questions are entertained from both individual faculty preceptors and from the floor. Following the conclusion of this section of the program, a guest lecturer of note addresses the assembly. A banquet for the participants concludes the day's events.

The Society has sought to promote student interest and participation in medical research. It is hoped that such direct involvement will foster an appreciation for the philosophy, technical problems, and individual effort involved in the advancement of medical science.

Richard E. Freeman
President
Hahnemann Undergraduate Research Society

Undergraduate Research Day Committee:
Mark R. Levine
Berwind N. Kaufmann, M.D.
Alex W. Ulin, M.D.
Amedeo Bondi, Ph.D.
Richard Freeman
John J. Spitzer, M.D.
Leon Cander, M.D.
K. E. Fuscaldo, Ph.D.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL

UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH DAY

Wednesday,
March 17, 1965

sponsored by
The Student Institute and the
Alumni Association of the
HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE
and the
Medical Education for National Defense

1. Fat Absorption After Pancreatic Duct Ligation

Bertram B. Giulian

John M. Howard, M.D.

2. Myocardial Free Fatty Acid Oxidation in Vivo

Alan N. Miller

John J. Spitzer, M.D.

3. Study of Norepinephrine Refractoriness in Endotoxic Shock and the Value of Aldosterone to Reverse this Refractoriness

Donald Mellman

John M. Howard, M.D.

4. Dextran Therapy and Regional Flow in Hemorrhagic Shock

Ronald D. Emkey

Lewis C. Mills, M.D.

5. Influence of Diuretics on Potassium Transport into Erythrocytes

Bruce Bogdanoff

Benjamin Calesnick, M.D.

INTERMISSION

6. Solubilities of 17-Ketosteroids in Water

David Levenberg

Gert M. Jacobsohn, Ph.D.

7. Nicotinic Acid Biosynthesis in Clostridium Butyricium

Morris Levin

Albert G. Moat, Ph.D.

STUDENT PRESENTATIONS 2:15 P.M.

8. Human in Vivo Kinetics of Penicillinase Activity Against Penicillin G, Melkicillin and Nafcillin

George Westerman

John Nodine, M.D.

9. Hematologic Effects of Injected Myeloperoxidase

Nathan A. Berger

Julius Schultz, Ph.D.

10. The Effect of Cigarette Smoke on the Cilia of Cells Cultured from the Lungs of Amphibians

Richard C. Ferreira

Peter S. Amenta, Ph.D.

INTERMISSION

LECTURE 5:15 P.M.

"A Look at the Burn Problem"

Curtis Price Artz, M.D.,

Shrine Professor of Surgery

University of Texas Medical Branch

Galveston, Texas

MEDICAL MINSTREL SHOW:

Medical Minstrel Night is an annual event. Each class of medical students prepares a skit to poke fun at the faculty and staff. The faculty retaliates as best as possible (considering their age, etc.) with their own questionable portrayal of the students.

The following is an objective history by a '66 Medical Minstrel:

The first annual Medical Minstrel Show was held during our Sophomore year. The Class of '66 rose to the occasion and won going away with a skit written by Gerry Melchiode and Bob Broslow. The theme was Clinical Science Time. Award winning performances were rendered by Bob Gold as Uncle Donny Nathanson, John Warrington as Nurse Frankenstein, Bernie Staller as the Patient, Bob Ersek as the Dermatologist, & Bill Taylor as the Lab Technician.

The Class of '66 again answered the clarion call in our Junior Year when we presented another witty, sophisticated, musical skit. Actors who distinguished themselves on the stage that year were Al Goldman as Lucy the Librarian, Bernie Staller as Leroy Rot the Registrar, and Bob Hunsicker as the tortured and overworked Junior O.B. student. However, due to the undying devotion of members of our class who were required to care for the sick that evening (thus lowering applause capacity), Mr. Lease, alumni secretary and well known critic of the arts, presented first prize to a less talented but noisier Class of '67.

J. M.

SPORTS

Sports Record of Class of '66

Once upon a time, many years ago, we strode through the doors of Hahnemann as proud freshman, finely conditioned young men, a class of young stallions fresh from the spirited contests of collegiate athletics.

Alas, two months later and twenty pounds heavier, we plodded through the halls dragging our bone boxes behind us, wheezing and plethoric, finding it all but impossible to struggle up the eight dark winding flights of stairs to Pharmacology Lab. And so, the fall of the Class of '66 had begun . . .

In our weak and undernourished condition, and with some financial assistance from Dr. Imbriglia, we banded together and gave birth to a rather modest softball league. The League worked out well; and despite an unfortunate record of 0 wins and 3 losses, we looked forward to the spring of '65 with eager anticipation. As luck would have it, however, we ran into the pitching of H. Hemsley, the bat of T. Kowalski, et al, and wound up with another impressive record . . . 0 wins and 4 losses.

With this slightly tarnished record of 0 and 7, we decided that maybe softball just wasn't our sport and cleverly decided to use our SI Representatives to drum up support for a football league. The plot worked well. Enthusiasm ran high; and, during the summer months of our Junior year, we secretly labored at double reverses, sharpening our passing attack, throwing an elbow without being caught by the Referee, all under the hysterical prodding of our beloved Coach, Knute Gould . . .

Well, considering our past record, I guess we didn't do so badly. We LOST to the Freshman team by 3 points, and they were undefeated at the time. We LOST to the Sophomores by 10 points, and then rallied to LOSE by 1 point to the Junior Squad who became the eventual League Champions . . . mumble . . .

While this article is being written, we still look forward to an Intra-Mural Basketball League and another crack at the Softball Crown. Needless to say, we expect to crush any opposition that dares face us. However, after talking it over with Hard Luck Hunsicker, Disaster Davis, Mistakes McCarthy, and the boys, the Class of '66 and their athletic machine are grudgingly beginning to wonder if Old Cassius might not be right when he says, "NICE GUYS DON'T WIN BALL GAMES" . . .!*X!=!+*!!!

Robert C. Hunsicker

THE ORIGINAL HAHNEMANN CITY JUG BAND

"The Original Hahnemann City Jug Band represents the most recent and one of the most fascinating trends in American folk music. Emulating the original jug bands which gained popularity in the Southeastern United States in the 1920's, the Hahnemann Band performs on a wide variety of authentic musical instruments and achieves a much greater degree of diversity than other currently popular folk groups which are essentially limited to only a guitar and/or banjo. This group of medical students, (five externs attending Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia plus the wife of one of the future physicians), creates music which is historically novel, but also exceptionally good by any current standard. Two members of the Band have performed with symphony orchestras, one is a Ted Mack winner, and none is without an extensive musical background. In addition, the group presents an uncommonly fine blend of vocal talent, original musical compositions, and the leader of the Band is an excellent provocative comedian.

Whether you would enjoy truly novel instrumental music, fine vocal harmony, thought provoking humor, or just like good folk music; you are invited to come and hear the historic, exciting Original Hahnemann City Jug Band."

Robert Gold and Gerri Ersek.

In February of 1964, here at Hahnemann in the City of Brotherly Love, five sophomore medical students plus the wife of one of the future physicians decided to pool their considerable musical abilities and form a folk music group. Tongue in cheek, Gerald Melchiode, the originator of the group, proclaimed that since the finances would necessarily be very limited, the band would be a Jug Band. Jug Bands were popular in the southeastern United States in the 20's and 30's, consisting of poor musicians who used homemade instruments including empty jugs to achieve their unique sound. The imaginative students of medicine dubbed themselves the "Original Hahnemann City Jug Band" and set to work constructing their instruments.

The music the sextet created was not simply novel; the music was exceptionally good by any standard. One readily understands the reason for the extraordinary quality of the music when he considers the musical background of the individual musicians: Wash tub bass player, Bruce Bogdanoff, is a Temple University graduate who studied classical piano for over ten years. An exceptionally fine pianist, Bruce was chosen by Eugene Ormandy to appear as a guest soloist with the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra. Playing the jaw harp, Robert Ersek took advantage of seven years experience playing the accordian. Bob's wife, Gerri Ersek, who played the jug in the band, played the french horn for eight years including four years of professional experience with the Charleston, West Virginia, Symphony Orchestra. Bob and Gerri are graduates of Morris Harvey College.

Bruce Bogdanoff and Bob Hunsicker.

BELOW LEFT: Bob Ersek and Gerald Melchiode.
BELOW: The band at the 2nd Fret.

Old Quacker Cabin
Philadelphia

Second Fret
Philadelphia

Bitter End
New York

Arranging for the band and playing both guitar and banjo was Bob Gold, a fifteen year veteran of the music business at the age of 24. Bob had previously arranged for the "Innkeepers" of his alma mater, Ursinus College; and he was a member of a group which in 1963 won the WCAU-Second Fret Folk Contest at the Devon Horse Show. Robert Hunsicker played the kazoo for the band. Bob's previous experience was on trumpet. While a student at Franklin and Marshall College, he was a finalist in the Villanova Jazz Festival in 1962 and was a Ted Mack Amateur Hour winner in 1961. Playing a most unusual wash board and leading the band was Gerald Melchiode, a St. Joseph's College graduate. Gerry had nine years experience on the piano, but this was overshadowed by the fact that he was an exceptionally fine and well-read comedian whose ever-changing intricate descriptions of the band's forthcoming numbers were no less than hilarious. Finally, added to the unique music was an uncommonly good blend of vocal talent. Each member of the band not only played, but also sang. The non-performing portion of the band consisted of another medical student, George Westerman, a Stanford University Graduate, who functioned as business manager, photographer, and historian for the band.

The O.H.C.J.B. enjoyed an extremely successful two year career. The members of the band decided that being a medical student was a full time job and the group made their final performance at the Grand Ball of the 1965 Student American Medical Association Convention at the Palmer House in Chicago.

Medical Students Adept On Musical Instruments

The 1950 Cadillac ambulance with the jug painted on its side isn't an advertisement for a home remedy, but it does have medical connections of a sort.

It's the official vehicle of the Original Hahnemann City Jug Band.

The band was organized last February by six sophomores at Hahnemann Medical College. It consists of six musicians — five of the students and the wife of one of them—and a manager.

Leader on Washboard

Gerald Melchiode, of 5017 Fairway road, Drexel Hill, is the leader. He also plays the washboard.

Robert Ersek and his wife, Gerri, of 204 E. Maryland av., Aldan, play the jaw harp and jug; Bruce Bogdanoff, 1303 Woodbine av., Penn Valley, is composer and plays the wash-tub bass; Robert Gold, of northeast Philadelphia, also does some composing and arranging, and plays guitar and banjo, and Robert Hunsicker, of Allentown, is on the kazoo.

George Westerman, of California, is manager.

In addition to displaying their instrumental talents, the band members all sing.

All Studied Music

All have also had more extensive musical training than many a jug band player. Melchiode had nine years of piano training; Ersek was an accordianist; his wife played French horn with the Charleston, W. Va., Symphony, for four years and is a music teacher at Eddystone High School; Gold, at 24, has had 15 years of musical training, did arranging while a student at Ursinus College and was a member of the winning group in a folk music competition at the 1963 Devon Horse Show; and Hunsicker, a trumpet player, won a Ted Mack Amateur Hour award in 1961 and was a finalist in the Villanova Jazz Festival the following year.

As for Bogdanoff, he was guest soloist with the Philadelphia Orchestra under Eugene Ormandy at the age of 12. His father, Benjamin, who operates the Sunset Pharmacy in Ridley Township, observes:

"Bruce traded a $4,000 baby grand piano for a $2.50 washtub."

Many Appearances

The Erseks spotted the ambulance on a used car lot in New Jersey and acquired it for the band's use.

THE 2ND FRET
1902 sansom st phila.pa LO-78640

July 29, 1964

Mr. George O. Westerman
Business Manager
The Original Hahnemann City Jug Band
Hahnemann Medical College
235 North Fifteenth Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear George:

May I congratulate The Original Hahnemann City Jug Band on their extremely successful engagement at the Second Fret July 15-27, 1964. Having gone over my financial statements for the above dates, I find that not only were your audiences the biggest of this summer season, but the gross profit for the period is the greatest ever created by any performer(s) during any previous summer season..

I would be more than happy to recommend The Original Hahnemann City, Jug Band as a very entertaining and talented group of performers. Your folk music and humor are delightful accomplishments which you have successfully presented to a wide variety of audiences. It was a personal pleasure for me to work with such cooperative and imaginative entertainers, and I would like to discuss with you in the near future a return engagement at my new Folk Opera House for the coming winter season.

Sincerely,

Mannie Rubin
Owner

MR:SFG

FOLK
MUSIC
Temperance
BEVERAGES

40 The Evening Bulletin
G PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 10, 1964

Man About Town

Med Students Set for Debut Of Jug Band

FIVE SOPHOMORE students at the Hahnemann Medical College and the wife of one of the future physicians decided last February to pool their varied—but considerable—musical talents and form a folk music group.

One thing about jug bands, which are now enjoying a comeback, the homemade instruments don't cost much money. Most medical students don't have much money.

So the five sophomores and the one wife became the "Original Hahnemann City Jug Band."

Formed originally only to play at school functions, the reputation of this jug band has moved beyond college halls, and the student music-makers have had to turn down many invitations to perform elsewhere.

Gerald Melchiode

Their study load having lightened a bit, though, they will finally make their professional bow when they open a two-week engagement at The 2nd Fret next Wednesday evening.

They make good sounds—all of them sing as well as play—and, despite the fact that the band is a hobby, all of them are well-trained in music and far from amateurs in the folk music field, where so many amateurs abound.

The originator, leader and washboard man in the group is Gerald Melchiode, a St. Joseph's College graduate, who studied the piano for nine years and also is an enjoyable comedian.

Bruce Bogdanoff, the wash tub player, is a Temple University alumnus, who studied classical piano for 10 years and once appeared as guest soloist with the Philadelphia Orchestra under Eugene Ormandy.

THE MARRIAGE partners in the ensemble are Robert Ersek and his wife, Gerri.

The husband, whose instrument in the band is the jaw harp, has been an accordionist for seven years, for his own pleasure.

Gerri, who is studying for a Ph.D. in music when not handling the jug in the band, has played the French horn for eight years, including four years with the Charleston (W. Va.) Symphony Orchestra.

Both are graduates of Morris Harvey College.

Doing the arranging for the band and playing both guitar and banjo is Bob Gold, whose alma mater is Ursinus College and who has 15 years in the music business.

Robert Hunsicker is a trumpeter who plays kazoo in the jub band. A graduate of Franklin and Marshall College, he was a finalist in the Villanova Jazz Festival in 1962 and was a Ted Mack Amateur Hour winner the previous year.

There is one non-performing member in the outfit, George Westerman, who comes from way out West —Stanford University — and is the business manager and photographer.

None of the musicians has any idea of shoving aside medical studies to become a full-fledged professional entertainer, despite the growing popularity of The Original Hahnemann City Jug Band.

As Melchiode says, "It's just a hobby with us. But we're having a lot of fun and we get a lot of satisfaction out of it, too."

CLASS OF 1967

The half way point is passed, and now the transition from sore behinds to sore feet – from academic materia medica to the application of the principles we have studied for so long – from the rigid examination schedules that ruled our lives to the dynamic flux of humanity coursing through our hospital, a transition for which we have waited impatiently and gratefully accept. The memories of the class of 67 can still be focused upon the regular meeting in Class Room B and the events occurring outside this chamber of reckoning.

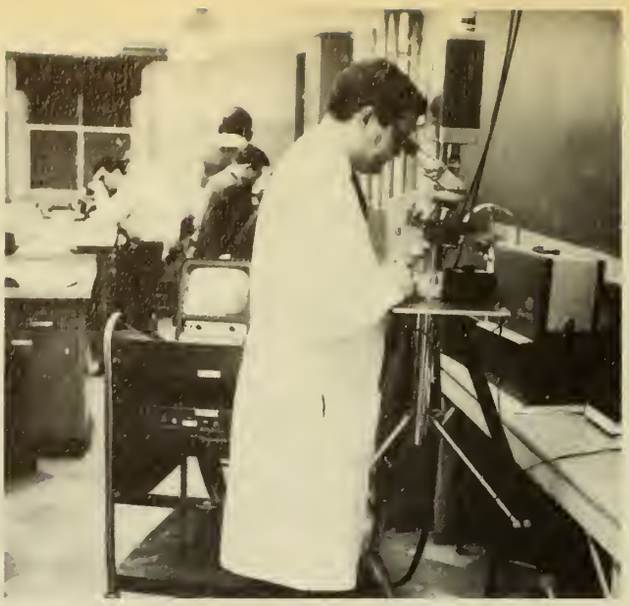
CLASS OF 1968

Upon entering medical school, we could not foresee the changes that lay ahead. Whether the grand entrance was made with trepidation, anticipation, or merely nonchalance, the effect of the first two weeks was universal: never had we thought so little and memorized so much. The volume of material with which we were confronted was encyclopedic, the terminology formidable, and the laboratories interminable.

The ability to accept change is the hallmark of the scientist and as the year progressed, we learned to cope with all the various exigencies inherent in a day at medical school — a day filled with dissection, anaesthetization, and over-all stress — and we approached the sophomore year with appropriate awe and an increase in non-specific resistance.

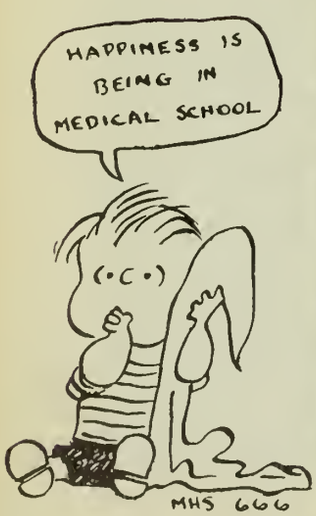
Richard Mallin

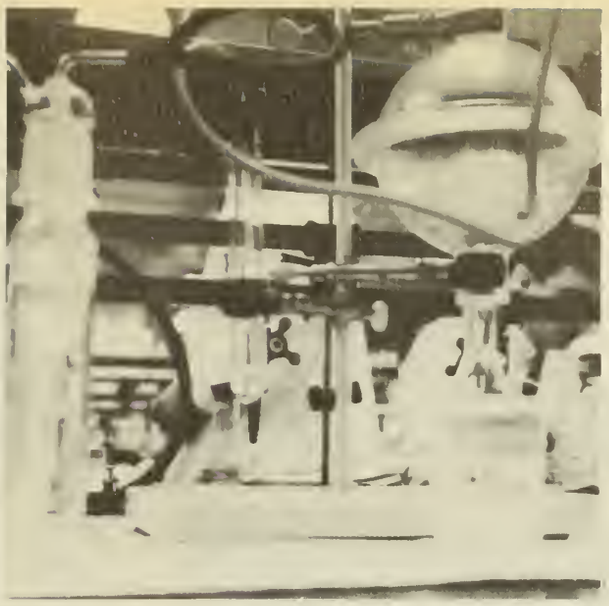
Hazel Weinberg



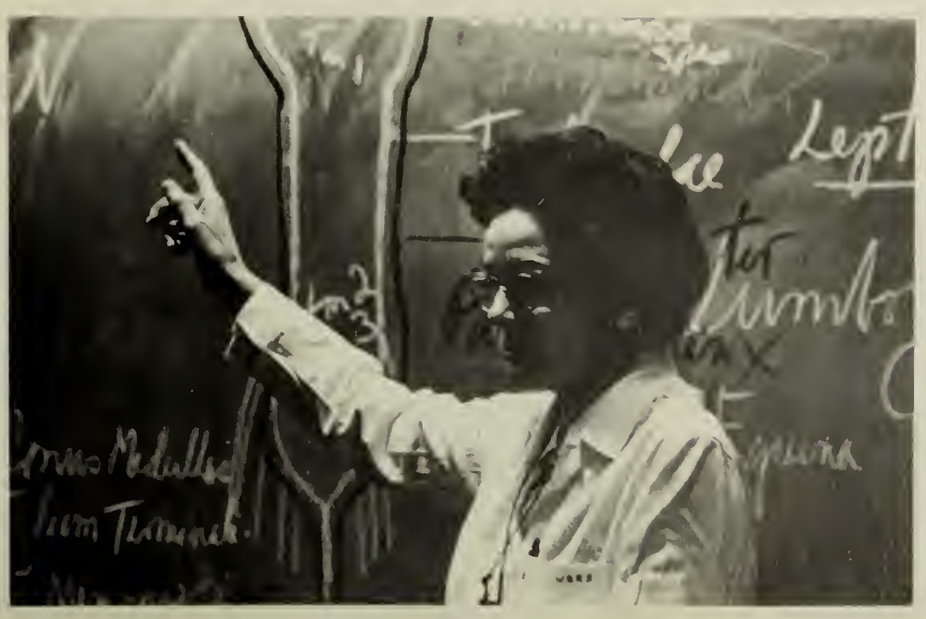
As usual, the entering class consisted of one hundred odd students. To date, the freshmen have been in the able hands of the Departments of Biochemistry and Anatomy. Outstanding in the series of recent lectures has been: "I Remember Michaelis and Menten," by Dr. Oesper; "Trickery, Chicanery, and Examination Theory," by Dr. Schultz; "The Power of Positive Nitrogen Balance," by Dr. Boyd; "Danish Operation or Hormone Supplement," by Dr. Jacobsohn; "Metaphysical Machinations of Mitochondria," by Dr. Eichel; "Happy Endings for Incomplete Beta Functions," by Dr. Koser; "Diabetes is Forever," by Dr. Milstein; "Womb to Tomb," by Dr. Augustine; "Mnemonic Plague," by Dr. Van Dyke; "The EEG and I," by Dr. Showers; "Through the Looking Glass," by Dr. Amenta; "Kwashiorkor or Whatever Happened to Baby Jane?" by Dr. Alper; "*Ex Nihilo* Synthesis of Purines and Pyrimidines," by Dr. Alexander; and "Phantasmagoria of Acid-Base Balance," by Dr. Defrates. The Class of 1969 was pleased to learn today that two months after its graduation, dormitory space, new laboratories, and a recreation center would be available. Football was popular this year, but most of the class preferred the indoor variety of winter sports.

Martin H. Savitz





CLASS OF 1969



THE LOST SUMMER

WHAT I DID ON MY SUMMER VACATION BETWEEN JUNIOR AND SENIOR YEAR IN MEDICAL SCHOOL

or

THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD

by Gerald A. Melchiode

Man first wrote about the concept of vacation about seven thousand years ago in a book called Genesis. According to this tome, man worked by the sweat of his brow for six days of the week and on the seventh day he wiped the sweat off his brow and rested. He could sit around his cave, roll his wheel down a hill, start a fire, scribble dirty pictures on his cave wall, throw a rock at a neighbor, throw a rock at a broncosaur, or just wait to get hit by lightning. The fact is, that one day out of the week he did not have to work. He just took a vacation.

Furthermore, as he became more educated, he took a longer vacation. He would whip his beast of burden for fifty-one weeks out of the year, and in the fifty-second week of the year he could sit around his tent, roll his wagon down a hill, boil water in an iron pot, write dirty words on his tent flap, throw a spear at his neighbor, throw a spear at a tiger, or just wait to get hit by a spear thrown by his neighbor. In other words, he did not have to do anything. He just took a vacation.

Through the Industrial Revolution and into the Technical Age, man worked less and less, and took longer and longer vacations. Suddenly his trend came to a grinding halt at Hahnemann Medical College when in 1964 someone decided that the Class of '66, of which I am incidentally a member, should not take the usual three months vacation.

Perhaps the College was operating under the old axiom that Idleness is the Devil's workshop; or perhaps in a rare benificient mood, it decided to give us more for our money. I am not quite sure what the reason was, but I am sure of one thing; if I had been given a vacation last summer as some of my more unfortunate friends at Jefferson had been given, I might have become involved in a teenage wine gang, some kind of Peace protest, or worse than these obtained a grant or a position as a Junior Intern in some out of state Hospital to help defray the ever increasing tuition cost.

Well, you might ask yourself how the College decided to occupy my time. The answer is simple. You either expand an old course or invent a new course. Hahnemann did both in one swell foop. The new course was called an Elective. An Elective was defined as a course you have to take for six weeks. The student was supplied with a list of suggested courses, many of which were the same pursuits of study that were rewarded with $600 grants in the old days. (Photographs depict a few of the choice Electives).

Well, I was fortunate enough to spend my summer in an old course; in fact, it is an old specialty that is notoriously slow during the season. At least one half of the conferences were cancelled. Why? Obvously it was summer and these conferences were just not held during the summer. The majority of the Staff including the chairman of the department, all being successful men, decided to take a month's vacation. The nights on duty were best of all. Sleeping accommodations were provided for the students in the Black Hole of Calcutta. This is an enlisted men's billet located on the Hospital grounds complete with Viet Cong infiltrators and uncirculated air. This building was condemned for student nurses and therefore considered quite suitable for residents, interns and medical students.

The last month of my service was spent on affiliation. An affiliation is an outpost on the defense perimeter of Hahnemann. Here the heat is turned up full blast during the summer and here you are eighth assistant in the O.R. 7:30 A.M. rounds are conducted with all the enthusiasm of an old housewife doing her weekend marketing.

Looking back though, I found my summer to be a rich and fulfilling experience, and I am secure with the thought that I have had three more months of medical school than my less fortunate contemporaries at Jefferson, Penn, or Harvard.

Perhaps one might object to a term which designates women or women's work as somehow separate. The word is certainly the product of an earlier era. Today secretaries, technicians, nurses, graduate students, nursing students, librarians, telephone operators, instructors, physicians, and medical students may be either men or women. However, at this place in time we, the medical students, find ourselves to be men with only a few charming exceptions. Therefore, operating on a strictly instinctual level without any political axe to grind we wish to praise the women among us and around us. They not only beautify our environment but they add a certain charm and delicacy to their work which makes it quite pleasantly distinct from our own labors.

May we present three of the distaff.

G. W.

Miss Charlene Hill
Senior Student
Nursing School

Miss Lois Gaffney
Medical Secretary
Section of Endocrinology

Miss Sossama John
Graduate Student
Biological Chemistry

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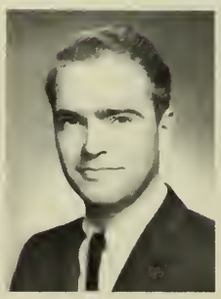

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Thelma Wilson is the author of "What Have You Bought?" – the free verse chosen for the theme of this volume. Mrs. Wilson is a prominent writer whose interest in medicine and medical education led her to accept in 1961 the position of Assistant Director of Public Affairs at the University of Oregon Medical School. In addition to her numerous publications in medical journals and fine magazines, she is the managing editor of the medical school's publication, "What's Going On." Her empathy for the medical student and her understanding of the illusive meaning of the title "Physician" are exemplified in her writing which appears in the early pages of the '66 Medic.

Zamsky Studios of Philadelphia was the portrait photographer.

The candid photography in this volume comes from many sources. Of major importance are the contributions of F. Roever, J. Fine, R. Ersek, and G. Westerman. Division pages by G. Westerman and R. Ersek. Art work by F. Greene.

In Memoriam

Barbara Pilik Torpie

Meyer Feinstein

Myer Feinstein was born and lived in Philadelphia. Early he established his interests in business and banking, and just as early entered the civic, cultural, religious, social and philanthropic streams of the community with all the exuberance and vigor with which he was endowed. His zest was matched by the breadth of his interests.

He was a member of innumerable boards and committees in addition to being President of the Myer Feinstein Company, of the Penn Federal Savings and Loan Association. He was also a board member of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital and his contributions to this institution will long be remembered. So it is that we, at Hahnemann, along with many others, mourn the loss of our friend and benefactor, Myer Feinstein.

N. Volney Ludwick, M.D.

A 1926 graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, he devoted his entire life to the school and its hospital. He took his internship and residency training at Hahnemann and was appointed to its faculty in 1928, rising to the rank of Professor of Radiology. He headed the Department of Therapeutic Radiology from 1924 through 1959, establishing one of the first tumor clinics in the nation at Hahnemann in 1942.

Dr. Ludwick was granted an honorary Doctor of Science degree by Elisabethian College in 1950. He was a Diplomat of the American Board of Radiology, a Fellow of the American College of Radiology, and held memberships in the Radiologic Society of North America, The Philadelphia Roentgen Society, American Medical Association, Pennsylvania Medical Society and Philadelphia County Medical Society. He was also active in both the Philadelphia and Delaware County Cancer Societies.

Thus it is that we at Hahnemann and many others deeply regret the loss of Dr. Ludwick.

patrons

SK&F Foreign Fellows Have Gone to

INDIA, TANZANIA, IRAN, GUATEMALA

At hospitals and medical outposts abroad, medical students contribute to international understanding and goodwill by helping to provide much-needed medical services to people in developing areas of the world.

This unusual opportunity to work and study in foreign countries is offered to students through the Foreign Fellowships Program of Smith Kline & French Laboratories. Administered by the Association of American Medical Colleges, the program has enabled 180 students to work and study in more than 40 countries during the past six years. Junior and senior medical students are eligible for Fellowships, which provide on the average 12 weeks' work abroad, to be completed before internship. Interested students should apply through the deans of their schools.

Smith Kline & French has published an illustrated 24-page booklet telling the story of SK&F's Foreign Fellowships Program. For your free copy of "Fellowships in Medicine," write to: SK&F Services Department, Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19101.

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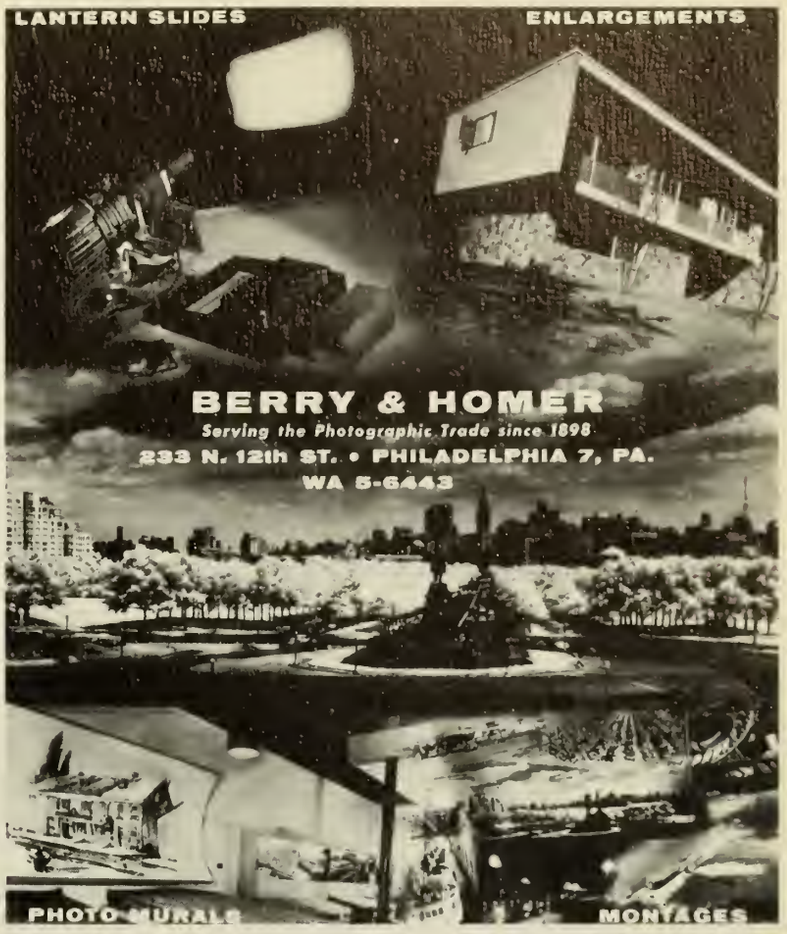

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Jack may overdo it when it comes to studying, but he sure can hold his liquor . . .

Would you believe me if I told you that I kissed her on the first date? How about if I told you that I kissed her on the second date? How about if I told you that I just shook hands with her on the fifth date?

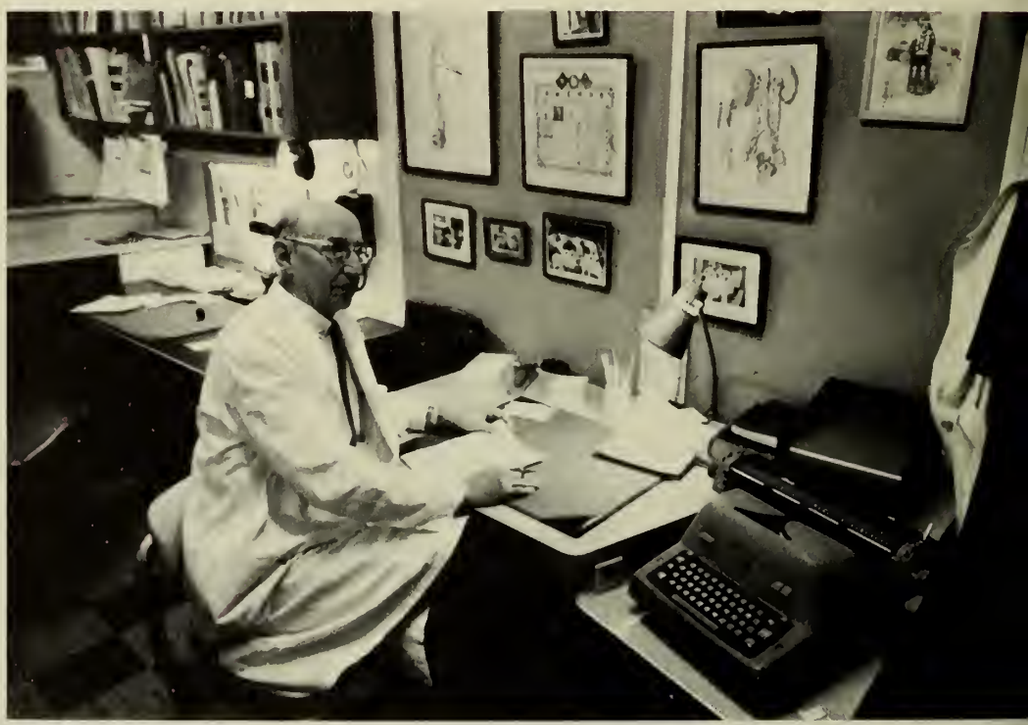
Ah! Wednesday afternoon off .

Say, ah!

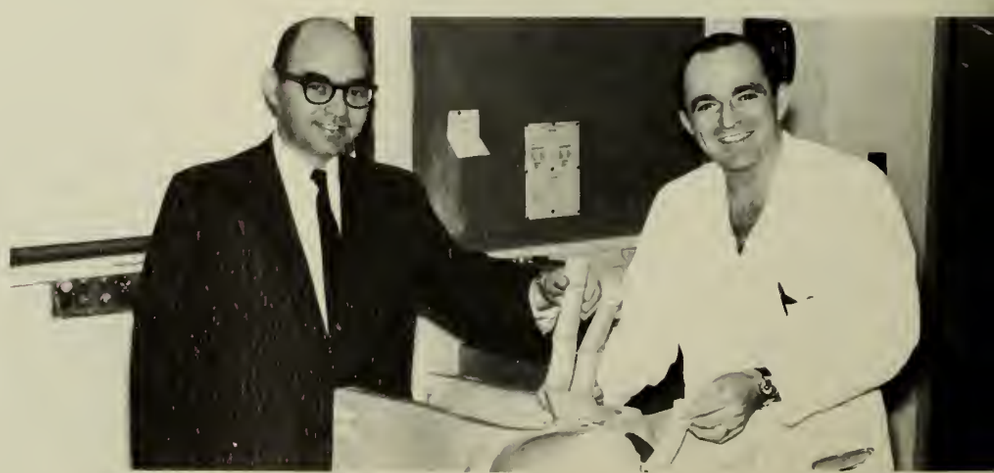
When I count to three, the lady will rise from the table and float through the air . . .

In summary, the good air goes in and the bad air goes out.

After rolling around the floor of my lab all day I need a strong detergent with bleach to clean my greasy lab coats. Ladies, that's why I use super-powered Salvo in my automatic washer.



My motto is a simple one: Fingers, Flies, Feces, Foamites, and Philadelphia.



For his next act Joel will put a rabbit out of his . . .

Would you believe that this woman's whole body was covered with a yellow green pustular eruption? Would you believe half her body? Would you believe her leg? How about just the top of her foot?

"Cardiomegaly, hypertrophic myocardium. C.H.F., Cor Pulmonale, dilated chambers, tamponade" . . . you're all wrong. I was thinking of The Big Heart.

"The friendly atmosphere of PGH is conducive to the pursuit of Medical knowledge. PGH is the latest word in modern facilities."

Edward Jenner (1749-1823)

Now let me go over the Coomb's test one more time . . . You take a big white bunny wabbit . . .

There is a Dr. Schuster on the phone . . . he says he wants to talk to the Phantom???

Dr. Dolphin is seen here demonstrating his invention the Noseoscope.

I'd read my own Pap slides, but I can't get that damn plastic cover off my microscope.

Dr. Dolphin's Noseoscope in action. By resting his nose on the eye piece the operator's eyes are free to evaluate the environment.

Dr. Cole: "Do you realize that a picture almost identical to this one appeared in last year's Medic?"

No kiddin' an 80% commission on every lab test??

O.K. Jerry and Marty will hide now and we'll try to find them.

Listen Axil, it says here in Dr. Mollner's Column . . .

Dr. Coppola: "Before we go any further, define what you mean by picture, Medic, and last year."

Damn it Sonny, you're either going to have to get that light in the right position or I'll have to put on my glasses.

Hey Ben, listen to this "They have a new factor #14, the antiBrodsky factor. It makes your blood run cold."

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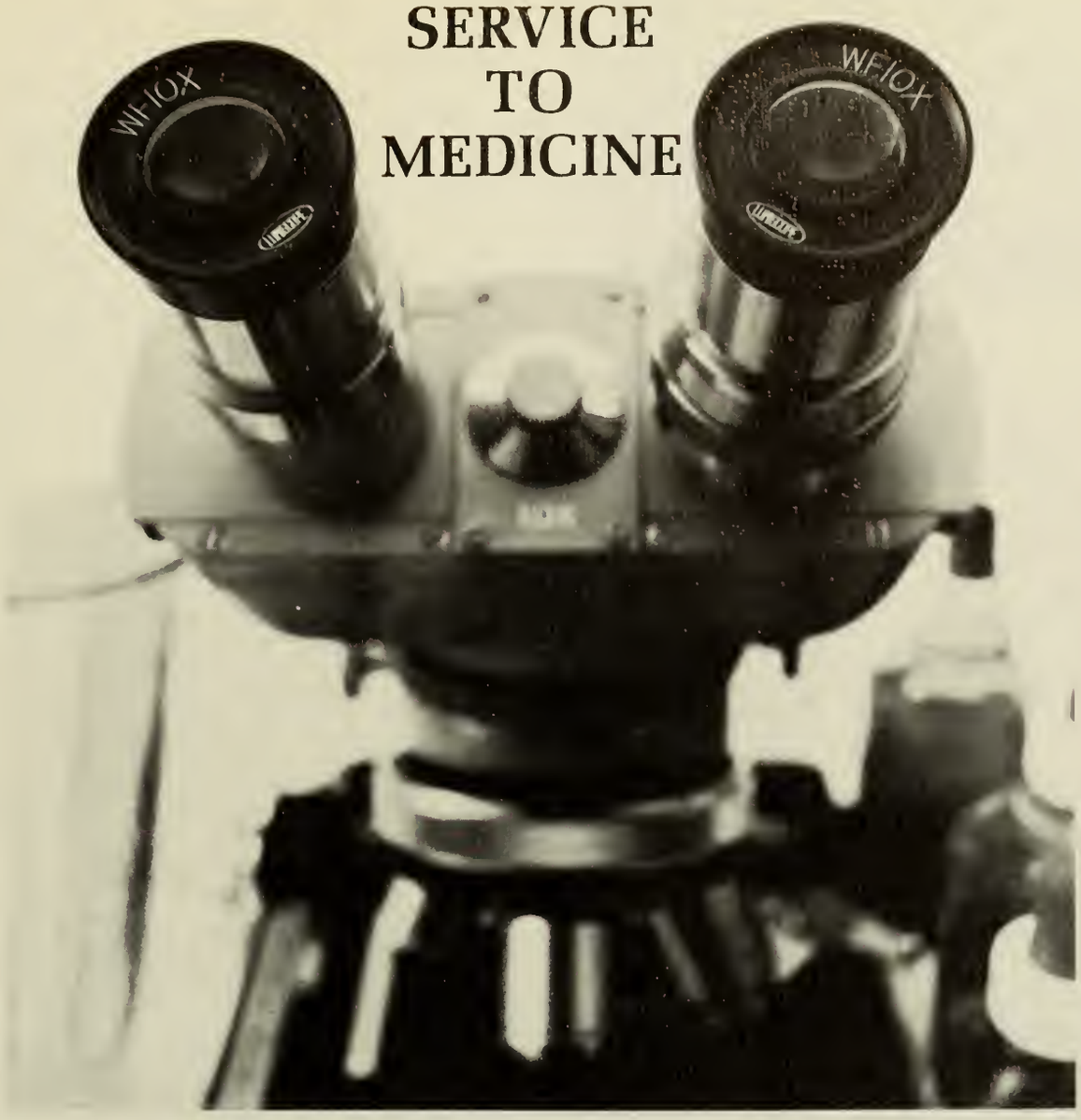

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THE ALTOONA HOSPITAL

A community voluntary institution founded in 1893, with a bed capacity of 328 beds, and 40 bassinets. The hospital bed capacity is divided into four care categories: categories:

Obstetrics	40 beds	Medicine & Surgery	216 beds
Pediatrics	53 beds	Intensive Care	19 beds

In addition to the facilities, the medical care teams of the hospital are well-supported in their efforts by a modern, well-equipped Laboratory and Blood Bank, X-ray, Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation, and Anesthesia Serivice.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

The Professional education program of the Altoona Hospital is under the direction of the Director of Medical Education, Dr. J. M. Stowell. The practical experience is stressed at the Altoona Hospital as it is our philosophy that it is very important to follow and round out the medical education after the academic training of the university medical school. All patients in the hospital are available for teaching purposes.

INTERN AND RESIDENT STAFF

The Hospital is approved for 12 rotating Internships and offers Residencies in Obstetrics — Gynecology, Surgery, General Practice, and Pathology. Duty schedules for Interns require service every third night and every third weekend. The Intern stipend is $500 a month and $300 moving allowance to cover the costs of initial moving expenses to Altoona. In addition, a uniform allowance, room and board, and adequate malpractice insurance coverage along with YMCA membership is also provided.

APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Appointments are made in accordance with regulations of the National Intern Matching Program. For additional information and application forms write to:

Joseph M. Stowell, M.D.
Director of Medical Education
Altoona Hospital
Altoona, Pennsylvania, 16603

WEST JERSEY HOSPITAL

HOSPITAL STATISTICS

Bed Capacity — 418
Admissions — 14,020
Deliveries — 1,915
Operations — 7,477
X-Rays (diagnostic) — 25,098
Radioactive isotopes — 218
Pathological tests — 256,139
E.C.G. — 6,977
O.P.D. — 10,211
Emergency Ward — 15,008
Autopsies — 37%
Average patient stay — 8.8

Significantly, 19% of the general admissions are ward cases, while 44% are ward obstetrics. This obviously offers to the house staff a wide selection of cases for which they would assume responsibility.

CONFERENCES

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
Radiology (3 P.M.)	Medicine (3 P.M.) Cardiac (4 P.M.) Anesthesia (8 P.M.) Jointly with the Anesthesia Department, Jefferson Medical College	Journal Club (monthly) Urology (12:30 P.M.) Surgery (3 P.M.) Electrocardiogram (4 P.M.)	Pathology — Autopsy (8 A.M.) Closed circuit FM Medical conference (12 Noon) Orthopedics (3 P.M.) Obstetrics — Gynecology (3:30 P.M.) Tumor Clinic (12 Noon)	Visiting Lecturers (2 P.M.) General Staff (Monthly) Pediatrics (1 P.M.)	Basic Science (9 A.M.)

ATLANTIC CITY HOSPITAL

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New Intern-Resident Building at Atlantic City Hospital.
One of the First Motel-Type in U.S.A.

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360 Beds (30% of which are Ward-
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18,750 Emergencies per year.
New 15 Bed Self Care Unit

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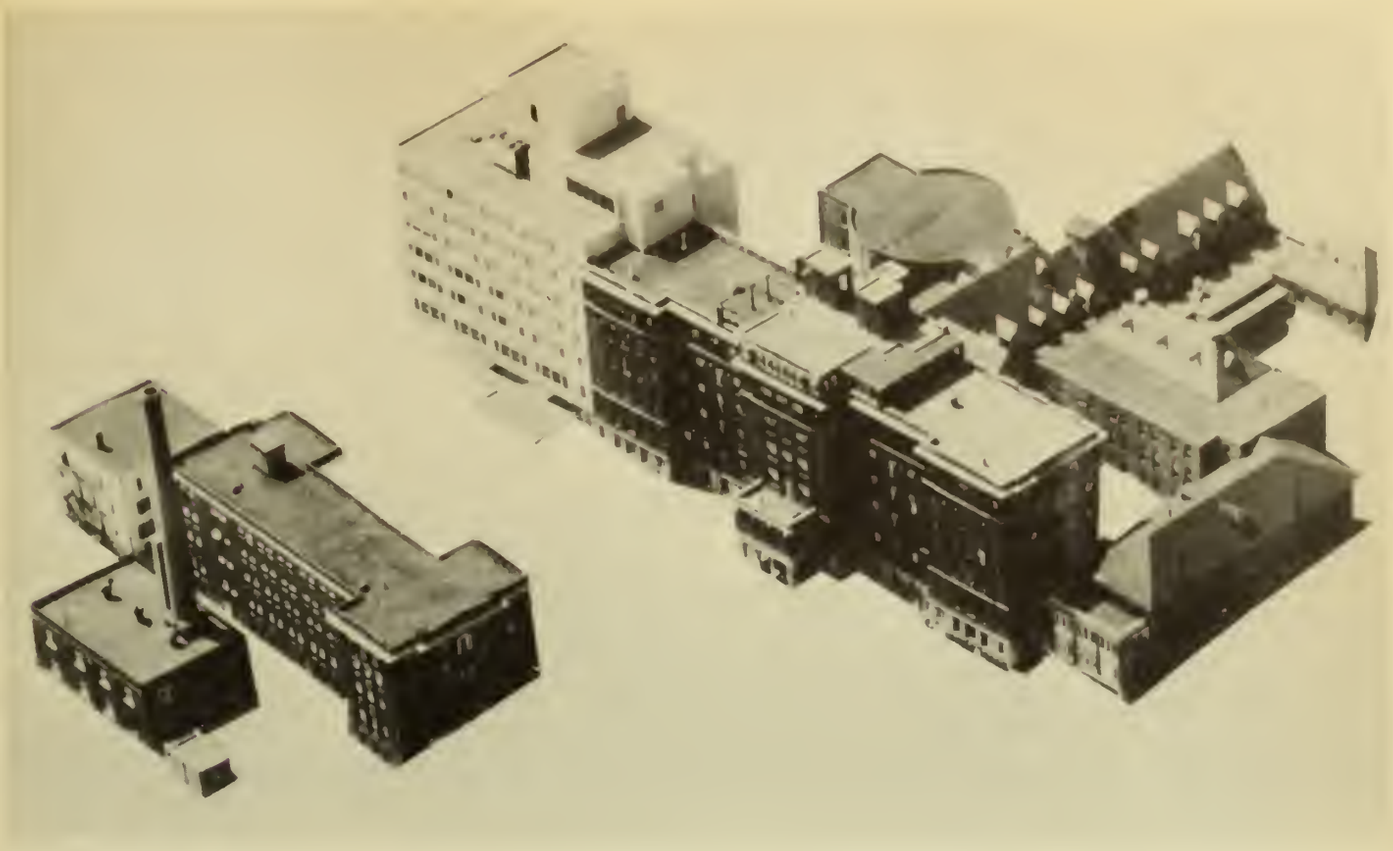

A fully accredited short-term general community hospital of 471 beds and 40 bassinets. The hospital is located in an industrial community of over 65,000 and serves as a medical center for a population of some 350,000 persons. Situated 70 miles east of Pittsburgh and 120 miles west of Harrisburg it is in the heart of beautiful mountain and farming country.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

A twelve month rotational program beginning July 1 provides diversity of experience. The intern spends two months in pediatrics, two months in obstetrics – gynecology, four months in medicine (including psychiatry) and four months in surgery (including duty in the emergency room); laboratory, anesthesiology and radiology experience is integrated into the total program.

CONFERENCES

Didactic instruction is provided by regularly scheduled conferences in Clinical Pathology, General Staff, Medicine, Obstetrics – Gynecology, Pediatrics, Radiology and Surgery. In addition, a Graduate Education institute is conducted by prominent men in the field of medicine from University facilities.

CLINICAL MATERIAL

Over 16,000 in patient admissions yearly.

Inpatient Diagnosis	*Number of Cases* *
Cancer	408
Dental	165
Dermatology	36
Gynecology	776
Medicine	3,828
Neurology	225
Neurosurgery	16
Newborn	1,195
Obstetrics	1,468
Ophthalmology	272
Orthopedics	360
Otorhinolaryngology	255
Pediatrics	3,033
Psychiatry	525
Surgery	1,746
Tuberculosis	19
Traumatic Surgery	785
Urology	843

* Fiscal Year July 1, 1964 – June 30, 1965

All outpatient services including clinic visits, emergency room, and outpatient diagnostic services number over 68,000 visits per year. Clinics included are:

Arthritis	Obstetrical
Children's Cardiac	Orthopedic
Dental	Pediatric
Diabetic	Surgical
General Practice	Tuberculosis
Gynecology	Timor
Medical	Urology
Neurological	

FACILITIES

Included in the monthly stipend are full maintenance and uniforms. Living quarters for single interns are provided at the hospital as well as bachelor apartments. Apartments or homes, with all utilities paid, are provided married house staff members.

APPROVED RESIDENCIES

Anesthesiology, Pathology and Surgical Residency appointments are made from the Intern Staff at Memorial Hospital and other approved hospitals.

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

As a community, Johnstown offers opportunities including concerts, travel and adventure lectures and films, a summer playhouse, points of historic interest, sports activities, and a multiplicity of social and cultural events. Tickets for many of these are available to the house staff. Membership is provided in a beautiful swimming and tennis club with fine facilities for outdoor picnics for the entire family.

INVITATION

Medical students are invited to visit the hospital to discuss internship and residency training programs with the Administrator, the Director of Medical Education, Resident and intern Staff and Active Staff members.

Young man with a future . . . what have you bought with the years that went before this day? What summit, gained with the interminable, irreplaceable hours is dear enough to merit the exchange?

The square of paper in your hand holds no clue . . . no whisper of the silken hood will tell you this.

Instead, the answer remains where it has always been . . . waiting, quiet as a jewel in the convolutions of your restless mind . . . or clamorous, now, with a sudden joyous affirmative.

This is yours to find, for no man foresees the hour he will become a physician. For some students the time was long ago . . . others will know the moment . . . marrow-deep . . . at some distant rendezvous with maturity.

When you find within yourself the skill, man-given, and the purpose, God-given, fused into an incomparable instrument of service for those who need you — and they are countless — then you will be a physician. Then you will hold that hard and implacable jewel — the knowledge that fulfillment belongs to him who is needed and can meet that need.

Then you will know the coin was worth the minting . . . the view was worth the climb.